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The Daily Commercial.

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

☞ On and after Monday, July 25, the terms of the Commercial will be 25 cts. a week by Carrier, and $10 a year.

The Way it Works.

It is ten days since we increased the subscription rates of the COMMERCIAL two dollars a year and ten cents a week. We confidently expected our edition would be reduced not less than twenty-five and were prepared to see it go down fifty per cent, but it did not work that way. Our edition has continued to increase more rapidly than before, and is now larger by several hundred than at any previous date. This increase is spread over a wide extent of country, embracing Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Eastern Ohio; and being principally to subscribers through the Post office, is permanent. This fact is a hint which advertisers will appreciate.

Union County Convention.

The delegates elect to the Union County Convention will assemble this morning, at eleven o'clock, in the Court House, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the General Assembly and for the several county offices. By the last apportionment of the State, Allegheny county is entitled to an additional member of the Legislature, giving us a representation of six in the House. There are, therefore, to be nominated to-day—One candidate for State Senator, and six for the House of Representatives; one candidate each for Prothonotary, Coroner, County Commissioner, and Director of the Poor.

The Situation at Atlanta.

The account published in our columns this morning from Atlanta from the 22d to the 27th inclusive, removes all grounds of anxiety for the situation in that quarter. Gen. SHERMAN's report shows out of what stuff the rebel Gen. HOOD manufactures his dispatch whereon he claimed a victory on the 22d. It was one of the great battles of the war. Our loss has been ten cannon and five thousand two hundred and fifty men. The rebel loss has been in killed three thousand nine hundred and fifty-five; in prisoners, three thousand two hundred. Our troops have buried three thousand two hundred and fifty-five rebels. Their wounded cannot number less than fifteen thousand; making the total rebel loss since HOOD assumed command more than twenty thousand, which we have reason to believe, is fully one-third of his command.

SHERMAN is aiming to destroy the rebel army, not the capture of the city. Highly important movements were in progress, and very important results had already been achieved, looking to the consummation of the grand purpoee.

What Will Grant do Next?

We think we have the means of answering that question at once. *He will try again,—and he will keep right on trying till he succeeds!*

He failed in three assaults at Vicksburg, but succeeded at last. It is true PEMBERTON gave up and saved GRANT the trouble of making him surrender at the point of the bayonet. Now precisely in what way he will do it, we will not undertake to say, but he will go through with this business just as sure as he lives.

Considering that the rebels have placed all their eggs in one basket, can we not afford to wait, even if it does cost two or three attempts, for GRANT to *smash them?*

The Invasion.

There is reason to believe that the invasion has come to a speedy termination. The rebels when last heard from were doing their best to get away, followed by AVERILL, and perhaps another force. They do not appear to have stood on the order of their going, their wish being to go as quickly as possible.

The Latest News.

From the Army of the Potomac we have the intelligence that our troops are resting from their exertions of Saturday last. Our dead are being buried, and the wounded brought in and placed in hospital. Although defeated in the attempt, our commanding Generals are confident of the ultimate success of the capture of Petersburg and Richmond. Gen. Grant's resources are not at an end, as the enemy will soon learn.

A battle took place on Monday night, near Cumberland, Md., between the rebel invaders and our troops, in which Gens. Averill and Kelley are reported to have defeated the rebels under McCausland. The rebels are supposed to have left the State. By order of Gen. Cadwalader, now commanding at Harrisburg, a battery of twenty-pounder Parrotts and about a regiment of men have left Philadelphia for the Cumberland Valley.

Our Cairo dispatches this morning give some harrowing details of the barbarous treatment and pitiable condition of fifteen hundred Union prisoners, who have recently arrived at New Orleans from the Texas stockade prisons. Some of these unfortunate soldiers have been victims of rebel tyranny for eighteen months.

The proclamation of Mayor Gunther, of New York, the whole of which may be found in our Philadelphia special telegram, recommends the clergy of that city to pray on Fast Day for the return of peace, and the changing of the hearts of those in authority.

Dr. Phillips, of this city, formerly of the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, has been appointed Surgeon General of the State, in place of Dr. James King, resigned.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, late chaplain of the Senate, has left Washington for Paris, to take charge of the American chapel there.

Fabulous Profits of Cotton Raising.

A letter dated Nashville gives some highly interesting particulars of cotton prospects this season in Middle Tennessee, where it is being raised, particularly near Murfresboro, with every promise of the largest success and of profits almost fabulous. Let me give you facts derived from personal observation. One farm, five hundred acres of which are in cotton, is conducted by three gentlemen, who discharge the executive duties, the capital being mainly contributed by partners at the North. The season is now so far advanced that they can tell accurately enough what will be the cost of the Crop. The outlay, including the first cost of mules and gins, machinery and implements, will be about $20,000. They are confident of having an average crop of 200 pounds of ginned cotton to the acre. One of them is an experienced planter, whose estimate is reliable. In other words, the crop will be 100,000 pounds. Cotton has been selling in Nashville for $1 25 per pound. Suppose it falls to one dollar, and the crop would pay. Nay, to allow for every contingency, take off one-half, and the crop will be a complete success. I may remark that in this case the land is hired at $8 an acre. The negroes—some 50 in number—are paid at the rate of $10 a month for men, and a ration. With this they have house rent, and a piece of land large enough to raise corn, vegetables, poultry and pork for their families.

Another farm is conducted by a gallant ex-Major, who has beaten his sword into a plowshare. He has about three hundred acres in cotton, and finer and more promising fields it would be difficult to find. He estimates that his crop will not cost him above $10,000, and hopes to get three hundred pounds to the acre. I do not think he will realize this yield; but take off twenty-five per cent, and there is a crop of seventy-five thousand pounds. I leave you to compute the profit at the present rates of cotton. I may remark that the land on this place is leased for a term of years.

The region which we included in our imaginary line must cover nearly a third of the State. Suppose that of this tract one-sixth, or 2,500 square miles, is suitable for cotton, we have then 1,600,000 acres, which, at 200 pounds to the acre, would give 320,000,000 pounds, or 800,000 bales of 400 pounds. Of course these are merely the most general estimates. Make any reduction from them you please, still the facts remain worthy of serious attention.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1864. NO. 276.

Late Military Intelligence.

The exact loss sustained by the Army of the Potomac in Saturday's assault on Petersburg has not been officially ascertained, and the wildest estimates are made by correspondents. We have the assurance that General Grant, notwithstanding the failure, is in the best of spirits and confident of ultimate success. It is reported that President Lincoln and General Grant were in consultation at Fortress Monroe on Monday afternoon. On Sunday General Butler, it is said, sent a flag of truce into the rebel lines, but it was peremptorily refused by the rebel officers. He was also refused an exchange of newspapers. Many believe that either their lines are very weak, or they have some extensive movement afoot, and are afraid of its being known. The lines of both armies are about the same as before the last battle.

The news from Atlanta continues highly favorable. The rebels assaulted our lines vigorously on Wednesday last, and were repulsed disastrously. General Sherman's loss in killed and wounded numbered about 600, and he buried 660 rebels. Hood's loss is reported to be 4,000. General Sherman has issued a circular congratulating his troops upon the brilliant success they achieved in the late battles. The battle of the 22d inst. was very severe. The rebel General Hood, it will be remembered, claimed a great victory on that day. The truth is that the enemy attacked seven times and were as often repulsed. Our total loss is 3,500, and ten guns. The known loss of the enemy in killed is more than 3,000, and we captured over 2,000 prisoners, also eighteen stands of colors and over 5,000 stand of arms. The total loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and missing can not fall short of 10,000 to 12,000. In the battle of the 20th, his loss was at least 6,000. Our army is right on Atlanta, and in good condition. Gen. Hooker, it is reported, has been relieved from command of the 20th Corps at his own request, and has started Northward. The story in the Richmond papers about the capture of "500 wagons, heavily laden with supplies," from Sherman's army, is one of the most brilliant canards of the season. No doubt the rebels would like to make such a capture right well, but as yet they have only done it on paper. There is said to be some anxiety at General Sherman's headquarters for the safety of the cavalry he sent to destroy the Macon and Columbus Railway. When Gen. Stoneman went out to operate on the Augusta road he found the enemy overwhelming in very force to oppose him, and if it is feared that the cavalry sent on the Macon road has done the same, and perhaps been overwhelmed. The pause in Gen. Sherman's military operations, it is asserted on semi-official authority, will not be of long continuance. The right and centre of his position before Atlanta remained unchanged till the night of the 26th inst., and if Hood attempts to force it, a crushing defeat will be sure to overtake him. The one-legged General took good care to assault the rebel works in the whole army, and a brief success attended the effort. But it is believed that he will be very wary about assuming the offensive again, though bound to fight if a fight is forced upon him.

From a private letter, direct from Atlanta the St. Louis *Democrat* learns that Sherman has the rebels "surrounded," and that they will have to cut their way out or surrender, probably the latter. The rebels have all along been telling us that, under Johnston, they were getting Sherman just where they wanted him. Sherman, at the same time, seems to have got the rebels just where *he* wanted them. The situation, ought, therefore, to be mutually satisfactory.

Late News Items.

A Washington letter says: "It has been stated that General Grant was summoned to Washington, while the rebels played left-ticks in Maryland, but refused to respond to the summons. This is true. The refusal, however, did not imply a disobedience of orders—a simple request and not an order having been addressed to the Lieutenant-General. Nor was the declination to go based upon any other motive than considerations regard for the public interest, which demanded, in the opinion of General Grant, that he remain with the army uninterrupted until the great object of the campaign was attained.

We learn from a Uniontown paper of the 21st that the large steam flouring mill owned by Wartzell & Miller, two miles west of that place, together with a saw mill, tenant house and stable, and a large quantity of flour and wheat mostly owned by customers, were entirely destroyed by fire on Monday last. As there was no insurance everything is a total loss. The loss will be very heavy. We have not been able, at the present writing, to learn the particulars, nor an estimate of the amount destroyed. It is supposed that the fire originated by sparks from the stack, and was therefore purely accidental.

Frank G. Robbins, the murderer of Mr. Ward, of Niles, Ohio, was arrested at Fort Erie, C. W., on the 30th ult.

The corner stone of a new Roman Catholic Church will be laid in Buffalo on the 15th inst.

Gen. E. B. Brown, commanding the Central District of Missouri Department, has gone to the East on a visit of recreation, for the benefit of his health. His district, during his absence, is commanded by Gen. Pleasanton.

On Sunday morning last, Joliet, Ill., was visited by a severe thunder storm, during which the German Catholic Church was struck by lightning. The church was filled with people, and five persons were instantly killed, and fourteen severely injured, three of which have since died. It is reported that three men who sought shelter from the storm under a tree, a short distance east of the town, were killed by lightning.

The 43d Illinois regiment had a grand reception in St. Louis last Saturday, while they were on their way home.

From the *expose* of the Sons of Liberty, in Indiana, which was published in the Indianapolis *Journal*, it appears that H. H. Dodd, Grand Commandant of Indiana, at a grand council meeting, held in Indianapolis, on the 16th and 17th of February last, reported, officially, the organization of seventy-one branches of the Order in seventeen counties, numbering over 5,000 members, and stated that unofficial accounts would show an organization in sixty-one counties, with five times as many members. The chief officers in Indiana, are H. H. Dodd, Grand Commander; Horace Heffron, Deputy Commander, and Wm. M. Harrison, Secretary. The officers of the United States, are Clement L. Vallandigham, Supreme Grand Commander: Holloway, of Ill., Deputy, and Dr. Massey, Secretary. There are four Major Generals of the Order in Indiana: Wm. A. Bowles, of Orange; P. Milligan, of Hunting-ton; Andrew Humphreys, of Greene, and John A. Walker, of Laporte.

For some time past it has been known that large bands of well-armed and organized outlaws existed in Montgomery county, Illinois, who meditated mischief. Recently their movements have become so audacious and threatening as to demand the attention of the authorities. Last Saturday the Sheriff of the county, with a posse, started after the outlaws with the design of attacking and dispersing them. While in pursuit, his force was suddenly fired upon from ambush by the enemy. One of the Sheriff's men was killed, one wounded and two missing. The man killed was shot with three bullets. At the time the train passed Litchfield, at six o'clock p. m., random fighting was still going on. The guerrillas number about 200, and have their camp near Bunker Hill, Illinoising, sixteen miles from the Terre Haute and Alton railroad, in a thick forest. They are the same persons who attempted to rob a paymaster on the road, a short time ago, by uncoupling the train off the track. There is a high excitement in Montgomery and Bond counties over the fight of Saturday, and six hundred citizens had gathered to attack the guerilla camp.

A steel manufacturing company has been formed in St. Louis. The works are to be located at Sulphur Springs, Mo.

The colored people of New York and vicinity celebrated the first of August, the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, on Monday. The Rev. Sella Martin was the orator of the day. His address, which was listened to with profound attention, is said to have been an able and eloquent production.

The Hon. Edward Everett has provided a second representative recruit, that is to say, he has written a not to Gov. Andrew, inclosing money sufficient to pay for one.

During the past month, 3,212 arrests were made by the police of Philadelphia.

Mr. John Keesey, conductor of a freight-train on the Reading and Columbia railroad, was killed recently between Lititz and Columbia. It appears that he was engaged, while the train was stopping at the station, in coupling two cars, and signaled to the engineer to move forward a short distance. The engineer, misunderstanding the signal, backed the train, whereby the conductor's head was caught between the cars and shockingly mutilated, causing death in a short time.

The *Mahopac*, the fifth of the nine iron-clad monitors intended for harbor and river defense has been constructed at Fulton Foundry Iron Works in Jersey City, and will have steam on and make a trial trip in the course of this week. Her cost is $630,000. Her guns were manufactured in this city. The thickness of the sides is thirty inches of oak, covered with five wrought iron plates each one inch thick, the first after being twenty-six inches by five feet, the second, thirty-six by sixty inches, and the three other tiers five feet square. Inside, the timber is lined with three-quarter inch angle iron, which adds greatly to the strength, while the timber adds to its buoyancy. The deck is of oak plank, nine inches square, covered with iron plates one and a half inch thick of the same size and the sides.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, in his farewell sermon, last Sunday, said: "During my pastorate in this church, I have prepared and delivered 4,197 sermons, lectures, addresses and speeches; made 5,741 pastoral visits, which are matter of record, with many more beside, of which no account has been kept; have attended 58 funerals; performed 215 marriage ceremonies; baptised 12 adults and 166 children; in co-operation with the session, received into the church 112 members by letter and 119 on profession of faith; dismissed by letter 63, and suspended 26. In addition to personal and domestic cares, I have carried on a correspondence averaging 200 letters annually; have attended 7,581 meetings of various kinds, in most of which I have participated; have traveled over routes equivalent to 16,000 miles, and done an amount of work outside the strict sphere of ministerial duty which I have no means to compute.

A correspondent says: I have news direct from Atlanta. Jeff. Davis asked General Johnston, a few days since, if he could defeat Sherman's armies by giving him battle. Johnston answered in the negative. Mr. Davis then asked Johnston if he could hold Sherman's armies in check for a certain number of days. Johnston reluctantly answered, *No!* The rebel President was incensed, and, turning to Gen. Hood, who was present, asked him if he could hold Sherman's armies in check for the time specified.

"Yes, Mr. President," was Hood's prompt reply, "*until whip hiscrutes, too!*"

"Assume command, then. General Johnston you are relieved!"

We give this to show how the soldiers get the news. In his farewell address, Johnston admits that every attack he has made upon the Yankees has been repulsed. The assault made on the Army of the Tennessee last Friday was Hood's attempt to redeem his promise to the rebel chief.

The rigorous order of General Burbridge, relative to resident traitors in Kentucky, has set the tribe moving northward. They follow the tracks of their fugitive chattels in past days, and take the pole star as their guide, as intuitively as a fugitive colored person. Cincinnati was filled with them on Monday. They are going by hundreds. Their wives and sweethearts went to Cincinnati on Monday to say good bye to the Johnnies. We understand a number of the fugitives, bound to Canada, who were registered at the hotels, on Monday, belonged to John Morgan's horsethieves, and, since his defeat at Cynthiana, have been skulking about, till Burbridge's order made Kentucky uncomfortable for them. We are also informed, on reliable authority, that transportation has been provided for them in Cincinnati, and their passage paid to the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, which is to be the general rendezvous of the fugitives.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bonded Warehouse Regulations.

Internal Revenue $1,000,000 per Day

Opening of Bids for Naval Supplies.

Important to Banking Institutions

ANOTHER SCARE IN MARYLAND.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, August 2.

Bonded Warehouse Regulations.

The Treasury regulations relative to bonded warehouses, provided for by the internal revenue act, declares that stores or premises in possession of owners of distilleries, or oil refineries, or manufactories of tobacco, snuff or cigars, which they may desire to place under revenue locks, will be put in one class and the premises occupied for storing these articles will be put in another class. Goods seized or detained by collectors are to be deposited in rooms of the latter class. The officers in charge are to receive three dollars per day from the owners or occupants. All labor in the warehouses must be performed at the expense of the owner or occupant.

No warehouse used for storage of distilled spirits, refined coal oil or naptha shall also be used for manufactured tobacco, cigars or snuff. Occupants of warehouses must give bonds and may be required to renew them on ten days notice from the collectors. They shall not have access to the goods, except in presence of officers in charge. Distilled spirits, coal oil and naptha may be transported from one bonded warehouse to another. Manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars can only be transported toward houses at ports of entry. Warehouse goods may be removed for exportation without payment of duty, but not for consuption. Distilled spirits, coal oil and naptha may be removed for the purpose of being redistilled for export, but must in such cases be returned to the warehouse and inspected. Forms provided for in the regulations are not furnished by the Treasury Department.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts under the Internal Revenue act were one million dollars yesterday, and nearly a million to-day, but it is hardly probable that they will this month reach Secretary Fessenden's hoped for average of a million per day, though they are expected to nearly do so next month.

Left for Paris.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of the First Presbyterian Church, and late chaplain of the Senate, left this city to-day to assume charge of the American chapel at Paris. Second Comptroller Broadhead also left for a month's vacation in the country.

Bids for Navy Supplies.

The opening of bids for supplies to the navy yards of the country was concluded to-day. There were fifty or sixty bidders. Prices are considerably advanced since last year.

Important Revenue Decision.

The Assessor of the 16th District of New York, writes to the Internal Revenue Bureau, and asks if the seven and three-tenths bonds, or the Government Certificates of Indebtedness, are to be considered as bonds under section one hundred and ten of the revenue law, and taxable as capital. The conclusion of the able argument of Acting Commissioner Rollins in reply, is as follows:

The present securities of the United States, aside from issues payable on demand, appear to consist, first, of certificates of indebtedness, payable one year from date; second, treasury notes of various dates and rates of interest, and payable in three years or less; third, certificates for temporary loans, and fourth, registered and coupon bonds of various dates, payable in ten years or more, though some of them are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after certain dates. I am fully satisfied that the United States Bonds of the recent revenue law, in the language and purpose of Congress comprise only the securities named in the fourth class above named, and that only such can be deducted from the capital of a bank in determing its taxable amount. It will be seen that this decision is of the first importance to all banks, and answers numerous inquiries addressed to the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Guerrillas in Maryland.

A small thieving band of guerrillas crossed the Potomac some twenty-five miles above here last night, and created a scare in that section of Maryland, which sent a dozen or two of the country people hitherward. There is some excitement reported out that way to-day, but the force is too small to be of much account. Our cavalry are trying to find them, and one report says they have succeeded in doing so with such effect as to pretty effectually dispose of it.

Washington City Items.

STAGE COACH CAPTURED BY REBELS.

No Appointment of Treasury Register

Subscriptions to the New Loan.

WASHINGTON, August 2.

Various reports have been in circulation here to-day of the presence of a rebel force in Montgomery county, Md. It is known, however, that it was only a small raiding party, which entered the county last night and proceeded as far as Gaithersville, three miles from Rockville. The people in the county became greatly frightened. This evening's *Star* mentions a report of the capture of a stage coach at Clarksburg by this body of rebels yesterday.

No appointment of a Register of the Treasury has yet been made to fill the place of Mr. Chittenden, as was stated in many of the New York papers. The amount of subscriptions to the 7:30 loan was $636,350. Rapid progress is made in the preparation of notes and prompt delivery at the time promised will, no doubt, be made.

REBEL CAVALRY NEAR LEESBURG.

Revolt of Rebel Prisoners.

NEW YORK, August 2.

The *Post's* Washington special says the War Department has been informed of a considerable body of cavalry near Leesburg. Our cavalry are in good condition to prevent their crossing.

The *Post* says it is reported that the rebel prisoners at Elmira have revolted, and that a regiment has been sent there to quell the outbreak.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 2.

The report that the rebel prisoners here are in revolt is unfounded. They were never quieter than at present.

From Philadelphia.

PARROTT GUN BATTERY LEFT FOR HARRISBURG.

Prompt Action of General Cadwalader.

Fast day Proclamation of Mayor Gunther

PRAYERS FOR PEACE SUGGESTED.

Aid for Chambersburg Sufferers.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

Yesterday morning a twenty-pounder Parrot gun battery belonging to the city, left for Harrisburg, fully equipped for active duty. It is commanded by Lieut. Eakin, First U. S. Artillery. The battery is manned by one hundred and fifty veteran artillerists from the hospitals here.

This morning several companies of the 186th Pennsylvania Volunteers, provost guard, and some hundred days' men from Camp Cadwalader, left West Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Railroad for the seat of active operations. These movements are made by direction of Maj. Gen. Cadwalader, who is now in command at Harrisburg. The Third Massachusetts Volunteers, over 900 strong, passed through the city to-day on their way South.

The following is the fast day proclamation of the Mayor of New York. Perhaps Gunther is a Quaker:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, August 2d, 1864:—In view of the proclamation of the President of the United States, setting apart Thursday, 4th inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, I consider it to be my duty to call the attention of this community to the observance of the same. To ministers of the various churches on whom will devolve the duty of opening prayer in presence of their congregations, and especially those ministers who have imbibed doctrines of war and blood, so much at variance with the teachings of their Divine Master, I would humbly recommend that their will on that solemn occasion invoke the mercy of Heaven to hasten the relief of our suffering people, by turning the hearts of those in authority to the blessed ways of peace.

GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

The U. S. Christian Commission has issued an appeal for contributions in aid of its work on the coming fast day.

The schooner Charlotte Shaw, sent by the Christian Commission from Boston, loaded with ice, vegetables and battle-field stores, arrived at City Point just in time for supplying the wounded in the asssult of last Saturday.

The Mayor of this city and several prominent citizens have issued a call for a town meeting to-morrow, to take measures for the relief of the citizens of Chambersburg, who were rendered destitute by the burning of that town by the rebels. Great destitution and suffering is said to prevail.

The report of the appearance of rebels at York in this State is supposed to have originated in frightened citizens meeting some of our troops on a movement.

THE REBEL INVASION.

Gen. Couch's Removal Demanded

AVERILL AND KELLY DEFEAT REBELS.

Gen. Averill Censured for the Burning of Chambersburg.

REBEL STRENGTH IN THE VALLEY.

ALTOONA, August 2, 1864.

General Simon Cameron, on behalf of the citizens of Harrisburg, has addressed President Lincoln a letter asking for the removal of Gen. Couch, and the appointment of General Cadwallader to the position of commander of the Department. The excitement along the line of the railroad against Gen. Couch is intense. It is almost certain that the rebel hell-hounds no longer press our soil. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company still have their secret service men out. The report hourly comes in of the raiders in Bedford county. They are supposed to have been to Wards Hancock.

NEW YORK, August 2.

The *Commercial's* Washington dispatch says: General Grant's report in regard to Chambersburg as demonstrating that Lee has not sent any force to invade Pennsylvania. General Averill is censured for allowing Chambersburg to be burned. The force is that he was engaged remounting his cavalry at the time.

Information was received in the city yesterday from scouts at Savage Station, that fighting was going on the night of the 1st at Cumberland. The enemy's force was under McCausland, and said to consist of 12,000 cavalry. General Kelley was reported falling back to Berlin.

HARRISBURG, August 2.

Persons who saw the body of the rebel officer, killed in Chambersburg, and who knew Harry Gilmore intimately, positively deny that the remains are his.

From Cairo and Below.

UNION PRISONERS ARRIVED FROM RED RIVER.

They Seem Animated Skeletons.

CRUEL AND SHAMEFUL TREATMENT.

CAIRO, August 2.

Nearly one thousand exchanged Union prisoners from the Red river country, arrived in New Orleans on the 25th, a majority of them belonging to Iowa and Indiana, the 25th Indiana and 19th Iowa, being largely represented. The *True Delta* says they presented a most pitiable appearance, being lathes, shoeless, and many of them without sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness. They are animated skeletons, whose feet left blood marks in their tracks. Many of these have been forty and sixteen months in captivity. They are the first installment from the prison pen, Tyler, Texas, where from four to six thousand are confined in a stockade pen, in the rate of one thousand to an acre of land. Their treatment was cruel and beyond description. Many officers remaining there are irons, and all are suffering for food, medicine and clothing. Two hundred of these prisoners had been vaccinated for the prevention of small pox with unhealthy virus, which has inoculated them with most loathsome diseases. Immediately upon their arrival, representatives of the western branch of the Sanitary Commission and State Agents of Iowa and Indiana, went to work to alleviate their condition. Col. Hindman, by direction of Gov. Morton, made four attempts to send relief to the companies at Fort Tyler, without success, but Kirby Smith now expresses his willingness to permit them to be supplied. The agents of the different States and the Sanitary Commission immediately shipped liberal supplies of food, hospital stores and healthy vaccine matter.

General Sickles left New Orleans on the 25th for New York, with his health fully restored.

The steamer Thistle, from Memphis, reports that two hundred guerrillas, seven miles back from Wilson's Landing, in Arkansas, encountered a party of negro Soldiers on the 30th and repulsed them. A party of the cavalry went out from New Madrid next day and routed the guerrillas, killing thirty, and wounding a considerable number. Our loss was trifling.

The steamer Thistle and a barge were sunk at the foot of Hurricane Island this morning—both a total loss. Value not ascertained. The towboat Pollard, valued at eight thousand dollars, was sunk five miles above here this morning.

The steamer Continental from New Orleans on the 29th ult., has arrived here. Moderate inquiry for cotton, and five and ten cents less than previous quotations, but holders are unwilling to make concessions. Ordinary $1,45@1,47½; Good Ordinary $1,50@1,55; Low Middling $1,55@1,60. Stock of Provisions light; held firmly at full prices. Old fair Sugar 25c.

Moseby's Guerrillas' Movements.

They Cross and Recross the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, August 2.

The *Star* says, last night at about 8 o'clock some 200 guerrillas supposed to be of Moseby's command, made their appearance at a point in Montgomery county, Rockville, having crossed the river at Nolan's Ferry. Parties living in the vicinity imagining that these guerrillas were the advance guard of a large invading force, immediately skedaddled, which occasioned some excitement in this direction for a short time. Troops were sent from here to intercept the rebels, but they were nowhere to be found, having gone back over the river.

Formidable Railroad Strike.

SARATOGA, August 2.

The strike on the Adirondack Company's Railroad is more formidable than was at first supposed. The rioters, about 800 strong, are driving the German laborers from their work. Several arrests have been made, and to-morrow the company will notify those they wish to continue in employ, and a collision between the Irish and German laborers is feared.

From the Potomac Army.

FLAG OF TRUCE PREVAILING.

Capture of Petersburg Delayed, not Defeated.

Grant's Resources not at an End.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, August 2, 1864.

Advices from your correspondent with the army of the Potomac to yesterday morning represent that there has been very little firing of any kind since the close of the engagement on Saturday. The men are resting from the exertion of that day. The dead are being buried and the wounded removed to City Point and the hospitals. The army is recovering from the shock and disappointment of the battle, and commanding Generals express calm confidence that the capture of both Petersburg and Richmond is only delayed, not defeated. The weather is intensely hot. Some of the men reported missing are coming in. The enemy and country will find that General Grant is not at the end of his resources, nor likely to be for some time to come.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, }
August 2, }

A flag of truce is now prevailing, and a party have gone out to bury the dead and bring in the wounded. Two numbers are represented as being quite large.

The regiment which was blown up by Gen. Grant's mine in front of Petersburg, was the 1st North Caroilns regiment, formerly of Jenkins' brigade, and commanded by Col. Hagod at the time of the explosion. It numbered but 200 men, having been badly cut up in previous service.

WASHINGTON, August 2.

An apparently well informed deserter from Lee's army states that the only rebel troops operating in the Valley are those of Early and Breckinridge. Early's troops were first sent up the Valley, and on the eve of starting drew rations for one thousand eight hundred men. Breckinridge's command followed, numbering ten thousand men. There is no truth, he says, in the rumor that the raiders had been joined by A. P. Hill's corps, for up to Thursday last Hill's troops were in the entrenchments at Petersburg. The published statement that Anderson's and Heath's divisions were detached from Petersburg and sent to Richmond to look after Hancock, leaving A. P. Hill's corps within the defences at Petersburg, is incorrect. He says Anderson's division compose Hill's corps, and they could not have been sent away, for Hill was in the entrenchments at Petersburg.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.
NEW YORK, August 2, 1864.

Money active at 7c. Sterling dull at 279@282 currency. Gold without material change; opening at 257½, declining to 256½, advancing to 257½, and closing quiet at 257½@257¾. Government stocks without decided change. Stocks better.

U S 6's	81	O & M Cert.	57½
Coupons	103½	Erie	112¾
Do 1864 coupons	107¼	Illinois Southern	89½
Do one year cert	99¼	Hudson River	130¾
Reading	139¼	Rhode Island	113½
Michigan Central	130¾	Fort Wayne	116¾
Ill. Central	129¼	Western Union	99¾
Pittsburgh	112¾	Do preferred	99¾
Quincy	120	Toledo	134
Chicago	99	Fort Wayne	116¾

Boston Mining Stocks.
NEW YORK, August 2.

Mining Stocks bid in Boston to-day: Canada, 35; Central, 6; Copper Falls, 53½; Huron, 7½; Isle Royal, 21; Pittsburg, 38; North Western, 9; Pewable, 62; Rockland, 13.

New York Market.
NEW YORK, August 2.

COTTON—1@2c better; $1 64@1 65 for middling.

FLOUR—Western a little firmer and a fair demand at $8@8 for common; $8 25@8 50 for extra; $8 60@8 70 for round hoop; and $11 25 for extra State. Market closing dull.

WHISKY—Without decided change at $1 73@$1 73½ for state, and $1 71@1 75 for Western, latter an extreme.

WHEAT—Rather more steady, without decided change; Chicago spring, $2 25@2 40; Milwaukie club, $2 38@2 45; amber Iowa, $2 60@2 62½; winter red western, $2 60@2 62½; Amber Rye, $1 90@1 95.

CORN—A shade firmer; $1 57½@1 59½ for new mixed western, chiefly at $1 58@1 60 for white western.

OATS—Dull and a shade lower, $1 02 for Western.

COFFEE—Dull; Costa Rico 45c.

SUGAR—Inactive; Muscovado 20c for fair and fancy; refined dull at 29c for hards.

MOLASSES—In New Orleans $1 12@1 15.

PETROLEUM—Firm; 55c crude and 83 refined in bond.

WOOL—Dull.

PORK—Quite little firmer with a fair business, $35 00@36 00 for mess; $40@40 25 for new; $35 for prime, and $37 for prime mess; also 1,000 bbls new mess for August, buyers option at $42 50. 500 bbls do for September, buyers option, at $43 00.

BEEF—Dull and heavy; sales at $13@15 for country mess; $6@8 for country prime; $18@20 for repacked mess, and $22@23 for extra mess.

Prime mess beef is quiet at 32@33; cut meats inactive and prices in favor of buyer; 15c for shoulders, and 17c for hams; sales of 125 hhds bulk shoulders at 16½c.

LARD—Steady and in fair demand at 20@21c; also 2,100 bbls for August, buyers option, at 22@22½; 500 bbls for the first half of August, same option, at 22½; and 500 bbls, buyers option until August 20th, at 22½c.

BUTTER—Scarce and firmer at 37@43 for Ohio, 42@43 for State.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm at 17@25c.

New York Cattle Market.
NEW YORK, August 2.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—	First quality per cwt.	$17 00@17 50
	Ordinary to good	13 50@17 00
	Inferior	8 00@ 9 50
COWS & CALVES—	First quality	60 00@70 00
	Ordinary	45 00@55 00
	Common	40 00@45 00
	Inferior	35 00@40 00
VEAL CALVES—	First quality per lb	10 @11c
	Ordinary	9@10c
	Common	7½@8½c
	Inferior	6 @7c
SHEEP & LAMBS—	Per head, extra	7 00@ 8 00
	Prime	7 50
	Ordinary	6 00@ 6 50
	Common	4 50@ 6 50
	Inferior	3 25@ 4 50
SWINE—	Corn-fed, per lb	11¼@11¾c
	Still-fed	11 @11¼c

The drought has caused farmers to hurry off their stock to market, and as a natural result there was the largest supply of cattle we ever saw gathered together on Allerton's yards this week there were but few good beeves offered, however, and these were quickly taken at a reduction of about 1c from last week's rate less than one hundred head were left over, so that the market closed very hard at our quotations above. Veals were in good supply and moderate demand, and the market ended in favor of the purchaser. Sheep and lambs were in good supply, and dull, heavy and lower. We confine our quotations to the current rates. Hogs were in fair request, and there was no material change. Total receipts of all stocks at all the yards for the week and last week were as follows: 5,556 Beeves, 158 Cows, 2,886 Veal Calves, 14,031 Sheep and Lambs, 3,550 Swine. Total last week—826 Beeves, 141 Cows, 2,312 Veal Calves, 1,772 Sheep and Lambs, 8,894 Swine.

Philadelphia Market.
PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

COTTON—Firm at $1,63 for Middling Uplands.

FLOUR—Very dull; sales of Superfine at $9,00@10,25.

WHEAT—Firm; sales of Old Red at $2,50; New $2,55@2,57.

CORN—Firm; sales of Yellow at $1,75@1,75.

OATS—Strong at 82@83c.

GROCERIES—Inactive.

PROVISIONS—Quiet.

LARD—Firm at 21c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; Crude, 50c; Refined in bond, for future delivery, at 85c; do. Free nominal at 90@90½c.

Buffalo Market.
BUFFALO, August 2.

FLOUR dull. Spring extra, $10@11 50; red western extra, $10 50; double extra do, $11@11 50; white wheat do do, 11 75@12.

WHEAT dull and heavy; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 97@1 97½.

CORN more active at $1 38 for No. 2.

OATS more active; No, 1 Milwaukie, 87c; No. 1 Chicago, 86c.

WHISKY quiet at $1 74.

Canal Freights firm and unchanged. Lake Imports—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 23,067 bush; corn, 22,397 bush; oats, 41,024 bush. Canal Exports—Flour, 500 bbls; wheat, 27,901 bush; Corn, 30,300 bush; oats, 9,370 bush.

Chicago Market.
CHICAGO, August 2.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Dull; sales at $2 12 for No 1, and $1 93@1 94 for No 2.

CORN—Dull, at $1 24@1 26 for No 1, and $1 12 for No 2.

OATS—Firm.

HIGH WINES—Dull; sales at $1 66.

Receipts—Flour, 150 bbls; Wheat, 3200 bush; Corn, 2200; Oats, 1700.

Shipments—Flour, 3800 bbls; Wheat, 6300 bush; Corn, 8000.

Cincinnati Market.
CINCINNATI, August 2.

FLOUR—Dull and prices nominally unchanged. No sales.

WHEAT—Firm at 95c for prime red, at $1,80.

CORN—Firm at $1,18@1,20, the latter rate in elevators. Far held at $1,15, but buyers do not offer over $1,12.

OATS—Scarce and firm at 85@86c.

WHISKEY—In good demand at $1,73.

PROVISIONS—Nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

BUTTER—Firm at 36@40c.

FLAX SEED—At $2,85, and in demand.

GOLD—Advanced to $2,57, and Silver to $2,35. Exchange is very firm.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

GRAND AND G

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and a skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr PURVIS, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 3 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, Of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

Aid for Chambersburg Sufferers.

There are several reasons why an organized effort should be made in Pittsburgh to aid the Chambersburg sufferers. In the first place, their case appeals to our sympathy in the strongest manner. It is said that not less than three thousand persons have been rendered homeless and houseless by the ruthless invader. While some of them may find the means of living and asylum among relations and friends, the larger part of them must necessarily rely, for the present at least, on charity. Their wants are immediate, and they comprehend almost everything that enters into existence. Food and clothing they must have, and these can be obtained only through the active benevolence of those who sympathize with them in their deplorable condition.

We have the ability to do much for the sufferers. There is resting on us an obligation growing out of the relative situation of the two places. Besides, Pittsburgh and Chambersburg are bound together by ties of intimate relations. It was one of the fairest villages in our State, and its sad fate, if there were no other considerations, ought to move us to the bestowment of the aid which other cities, with so much honor to themselves, are rendering. Who will move, and at once, in the matter?

The Legislative Ticket.

We hope the Convention to-day, in the strife for Prothonotary, will not forget the vastly more important duty of nominating an able and, if possible, an experienced Legislative ticket. In these war times the people have a right to *draft* men into the civil as well as military service. Our State Legislature are clothed by the constitution with almost unlimited control over our property. A Senator and six Representatives are to be nominated, and Allegheny county ought to have a first-class representation.

The distribution of the proceeds of the 780,000 acres of public land will be again before the next Legislature. The friends of the Western University are directly interested in this matter. What are they doing to secure first class representatives? We might enumerate others, but these outside of politics ought to be sufficient.

Politically, a strong legislative ticket is always important in securing a full vote at the October election. If that is endangered where will we be in November? We suggest that our leading Pittsburgh business men should go to the Court House this morning and insist on the members of the convention nominating a good legislative ticket.

A Northwestern Confederacy.

Whether there be much or little in the alleged scheme by the "American Knights" to promote the cause of disunion, as a step preliminary to forming a Northwestern confederacy, there seems to be but little doubt now that such a purpose is really entertained by individuals and organized bodies scattered throughout certain States, and particularly the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri. We know that the first inclination of the public mind is to discredit the idea. This incredulity arises, however, not from superior knowledge of the facts, but the want of it. The evidence is of such a character that, as we are assured, the Government does not feel authorized to overlook it or treat with indifference the movements and alleged intentions of certain characters in the States named. In fact, the subject is not new with the Federal authorities, who for more than a year have had their attention directed to it, and they would not be surprised at a development at an early day. We are assured that but a small part of the evidence has been given to the public. Whenever, or in whatever place or form the purpose shows itself tangibly, the power of the government will be felt.

The promoters of the scheme are sympathizers with the South, and on its success they predicate chiefly their own success. They reason logically. Whenever the Union is severed once, the progress of subdivision will go on almost indefinitely. The idea of "leaving New England out in the cold," and of setting up for themselves was in the early stage of the rebellion held up to the Northwest; and for the past three years systematic attempts have been going on to prejudice that section of the Union against other sections. This spirit we have seen manifested very recently by journals and speakers who will disclaim, and honestly too, no doubt, any sympathy with the "Knights," or direct knowledge of their plans; nevertheless, they make to the same end by using any language, or by cultivating any spirit but that of harmony and unity.

The sympathizers with the Southern rebellion have not to go through a difficult process to arrive at the point of rebellion in the North. Indeed the direct sequence is rebellion on rebellion; and nothing more truthful was ever uttered than that when this Union is divided, if at all, it will not be into two parts, but into many fragments.

Therefore the purpose attributed to the "American Knights" is but a legitimate offspring of Southern secession and sympathy for the cause in the North. On reflection, no man will claim that we have a right to expect anything else than schemes like the one in question. And if there existed no evidence, we might safely believe that schemes of that or a kindred character did exist.

The Chicago *Times*, the leading rebel organ in the North, does not deny the existence of the Knighthood or the purpose attributed to the Order. On the contrary, it tacitly admits the truth of the reports. In the first place, it regards the success of the rebellion certain. "It is just as certain," it adds, "that the different sections of the Republic, after one extended division, will ally themselves with such portions as can and will most practically assist in the advancement of their respective interests."

This no doubt would be the immediate result of the success of the rebellion,—a result to be deplored as the greatest calamity that could happen. But it is not so viewed by the *Times* and those for whom it speaks, for it is precisely what they are laboring to bring about. The language of that journal amounts to a confession that the purpose attributed to the Knights really exists. We know that Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, and many other distinguished public men in the Northwest, as well as the military authorities in St. Louis, are thoroughly convinced that the scheme is on foot, and that it is but prudence to be prepared.

Our Military Management.

There appears to be an almost universal disposition to criticise Gen. COUCH'S administration of affairs, and especially so far as it relates to the defenseless condition and burning of Chambersburg. Without undertaking to decide what degree of censure would be just, we do not hesitate to say that "somebody has blundered," keeps on blundering, and the fear is he never will stop blundering. It is evident that Chambersburg might have been defended and saved by a small number of resolute men, and it would seem that the requisite number ought to have been found in the town. Former experience ought surely to have taught the citizens to rely somewhat on themselves, and to live in constant expectation of a visit from the foe. Experience seems, however, to have been without its result, in this instance. But this is no time to canvass this question; nor does the fact that the citizens of Chambersburg were unprepared or failed to do what perhaps they might have done excuse failures in military authorities to do their duty. To those entrusted with the defense of the border and our homes we look for skill, vigilance, and knowledge of the methods for meeting emergencies. When they fail in comprehension and judgment, civilians can scarcely be blamed, though there would seem to be no excuse for not heeding the lessons or experience by a community exposed as is that on the border.

Considering the blunders of the past, and that we may have other raids, we submit that the Government owes it to itself and the States liable to invasion to place men in command who will make few mistakes, and will be awake to the importance of being prepared.

We think in Pittsburgh we may draw a lesson from passing events. What progress have we made towards our own defense in case of an emergency? Have we profitted by the experience of others which may become our own? Or, the danger being over, are we again to relapse into the state the alarm found us in—totally unprepared and almost indifferent? We rejoice in the prospect which the called session of the legislature affords of such a law as will give us a thorough military system. Gov. CURTIN has set a good example by not waiting a day longer than will be necessary to get the legislature together. We trust the representatives will act in the same spirit and the people emulate the example, so that it will not be many weeks before we shall have a thorough militiary system inaugurated.

The Problem of Population.

It has recently been discovered that in Massachusetts there is a large surplus population of females, while in California there is great need of them. We have seen it stated that "a State or community which is destitute of female society must become demoralized and ultimately uncivilized." This may be true, but there is something worse than that, which must result from the same cause, and that is depopulation. This, however, does not appear to be the case with California, for there is a continual migration to that region, hence the population may renew itself just as fast as the old inhabitants die out or abandon the place. Whether Massachusetts has a particular mission to fulfill in providing California with women or not we do not presume to say. That she, by her recent showing of statistics, has put herself in the market is beyond doubt. Now there is unquestionably an excess of women in some of the other States as well, and we may be apprised at any moment that an agency enterprise on the part of California has been started, and we may hear of Golden State agents (duly authorized) locating themselves throughout the Northern States prepared to negotiate with marriageable women of spotless beauty and unchallenged purity with a view to union with men of the same estimable qualities. The photographic art will probably be brought into requisition, and agents provided with *fac similes* of the disconsolate gentlemen on the Pacific side of the continent. A like impetus may be given to the picture business here, on the part of the fair damsels who may apply at the various agencies. Then there would be *such* an intense excitement and competition. Variety would characterize the trade by reason of Sacramento offering a bounty of $500 in gold and a comfortable outfit, while San Francisco would shine out with golden bricks and outfits of fabulous value, with architectural designs of the houses to become the future homes of the recruits, and the chariots which were to be at their continual disposal. The cities and towns of California will vie with each other in the offers of inducements to the loyal ladies of the Union to "come over and help them;" public meetings will be called, and orators will deal out grand exordiums upon the great desolation and the increasing demoralization among men who have been born of mothers; they will then go into the subject in detail; the statistics of all the nations of the earth will be ransacked, and enough that is necessary brought to bear on the subject; then will follow perorations in which mothers and sisters, but particularly wives, will be apostrophized, and the speakers will resume their seats amid the most unbounded applause, and the audience will scatter to their respective diggings, resolved that California must and shall be redeemed. Then will come out State bounties, county bounties, city bounties, claim bounties, individual bounties, and all sorts of bounties. The whole North will ring out with "the latest news of the excitement in California." The counterpart of the movement will be here. Massachusetts—first in peace, first in war, and first to offer her women, will take the stump. Women—young women, will be implored to attend to the importance of the work—the mission of carrying Boston ideas to the slopes of the Pacific, and adorning the homes of Americans on those distant golden fields. The "good time coming" will be portrayed as being on the very eve of arrival. Patriotic mothers—veterans in the service, will urge upon their daughters, the duty of preserving the race, and there will be a great success as well as a great movement. Special steamships will be chartered for the transportation of the recruits; tens of thousands, both male and female, will line the wharves, and the shores, and small steamboats, as the transports gaily steam down our rivers or our bays, bearing their fair freights (not frights) upon the bosom of the ocean. The tears of gladness will spring from many an eye, and altogether this great movement to relieve Massachusetts of her surplus of one hundred thousand females will be a very exciting affair. We should not wonder indeed, if large bounties were offered for veteran women, (veteran does not mean old). Then, husbands look out, keep a close eye on the lines, be vigilant on picket duty, and see that none of your wives get tempted with the bounties. (We hope wives will pardon this caution, it is as much for their good as it is for our own. Any lady who is not positively handsome will not take offense.)

Now to be earnest in this matter, we should like to know how it is proposed to furnish California with the surplus women of the North? Women cannot be sent out like iron or muslin, on speculation, at least, not that class of women who are worthy the name, and who are looked to for those graces and charms which civilize and adorn society. If California was provided with institutions which would call out the services of women the work would be easy, and they might undertake the passage to the Pacific side in ample safety; but it is destitute even of such institutions as would call for the ordinary office holders of the kitchen or the upper chambers. If women should go out on speculation, the very fact of their being unattended would bring them into contempt—a contempt which might and would be too easily affected by the unscrupulous scoundrels by which they would be surrounded at San Francisco,—a contempt which would only precede moral disaster. If Massachusetts has a superabundance of women, let her invite Californians to visit Boston to inspect her great organ, and to see the other elephantine ideas with which that State is blessed. Let her introduce Californians into her families and give them to understand that gold does not buy hearts and make society in the same way that goods are bought and sold, or factories erected—that wives are not to be recruited as soldiers. If woman has one mission loftier than another, it is to transmit to posterity the virtue and the dignity of the nation. If she can be of any service to California in this respect, and California appreciates this service, then let the sons of the Pacific spend a little money—release themselves from the enterprise of gold-digging a sufficient length of time to woo and win wives, but let them first determine that they are prepared to contribute to the happiness of home. To that end, let Californians come home. That is the cheapest, the best, the most manly way of getting women to go to California.

Injustice to Chambersburg.

We fear the general voice of the country when the Chambersburg news is read will be, "served you right."

The above extract, clipped from Monday's *Chronicle*, does great injustice to an unfortunate community, but one as brave as is our own, and we fear not understanding the circumstances, the people at large may adopt the sentiment. In the raid of 1862, (Stuart's) fifteen hundred cavalry came on them during the night, entirely without warning, and resistance would have been worse than hopeless.

The second raid (Jenkins') was again in so large force as to put resistance out of the question. But when the New York militia came up, the citizens turned out *en masse*, and marched to meet the foe. When news of Lee's advance was brought in, the troops retreated, leaving all their tents standing, their baggage, camp equipage, knapsacks, blankets and everything, all of which the citizens hauled into town.

Three weeks ago, when the rebels were reported advancing on the town in force, in the absence of Gen. Couch, one of his staff determined to defend the town. The citizens turned out en masse, filled about five hundred sand bags to barricade the streets, occupied the houses as sharpshooters, and picketed all the roads leading into the town. After all the preparations for defense were perfected, Gen. Couch arrived, and at midnight he and his staff left for Harrisburg. At this time the rebels were reported advancing in force, ten thousand strong. In the evening, Gen. Couch, his staff, and what soldiers he had left for Carlisle, Gen. Averill, in Hagerstown, twenty-seven miles distant, with 5,000 cavalry, was ordered not to fall back on Chambersburg lest he might be cut off, and was driven fifteen miles further by a circuitous route to avoid the doomed town. What was the citizens to do? An experienced major general said it would be impossible to defend the town, took himself, his staff, his baggage, and all his personal effects to a place of safety, and "old people here say, "served you right. Let them stop burning houses and barns, and burn a town the size of Chambersburg." O. P.

Railway Matters.

The work on the new hotel and passenger depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on Liberty street, is progressing as rapidly as possible. The new building will be a handsome structure, and a vast improvement upon the character of the buildings that formerly occupied its site. The foundation of the grand excavator, adjoining the hotel, is nearly completed, and the erection of the building above ground will soon be commenced and pushed rapidly to completion.

The tunnelling of Grant's hill, in the Third Ward, by the Western Transportation Company, for the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, is vigorously progressing, and in a few weeks will be completed. The tunnel, from its eastern mouth has reached midway between Water and Front streets, while the excavation on the western side extends to Wayne street. The tunnel near Seventh street has been partially arched, and the work is done in a substantial manner. The iron bridge over the Monongahela river are almost completed, and part of the bridge has been built from the southern to the first pier on this side. Very little detention is caused by the action of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, held at Franklin lately, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors—F. W. Kennard, Samuel Wann, New York; Gaylord Thurston, Wm. Reynolds, Kenrey Johnson, Calvin Kent, Wm. H. Upson, J. H. Chamberlin, Jacob Riddel, John Sherman, Jacob Croll, S. S. Richmond, and Joel W. Taylor, J. A. R. Lee, Ohio. The Directors organized by electing the following officers:—President—Marvin Kent; Vice President—F. W. Kennard; Secretary—Joel W. Taylor; Treasurer—Wm. H. Upson; Assistant Secretary—W. H. Grant; Attorney—Wm. H. Upson.

A new line from Philadelphia to Brooklyn has been opened by way of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Jackson Junction, nineteen miles from Philadelphia, and from thence by the Delaware and Raritan and by steamer from Port Monmouth to Long Island, to the foot of Montie street in Brooklyn, an additional distance of ninety-four miles. One train will run each way daily, and the trip will be made in five hours.

Oil Matters.

The development of the valleys surrounding Oil Creek is beginning to attract attention, and the show of oil, already obtained in some of them, warrants the belief that the valleys can be made nearly as productive as the creek. Among those being successfully developed we may mention Cherry Run, adjoining the Buchanan Farm, and Wild Cat Run, adjoining the Wash. McClintock farm. Both these localities are fast becoming as desirable for oil production as the famous valley of Oil Creek itself. In a short time the developments now going on in other localities of the Oil Region will, without a doubt prove similar in their results. Sometime since Capt. J. J. Vandegrift and W. H. Ewing purchased the Bannon place, on the opposite side of the Allegheny River, adjoining the Downing Farm. The Bannon Farm contains seventy-five acres. Along the river front the indications for oil are good, some of the first wells struck in this neighborhood being but a few yards from the boundary line. But the best prospect seems to be on Sage Run, which is near the upper end of the farm. This run, but it would bring the men to their senses. They would then find out that there is a war going on in America. A great many of them don't know it yet, *for you don't want to know it.*

Americans! Ladies, will it the soldier; electors, *vote* for him; patriots, freemen, rally on the colors of the front; young men, all who have not yet lifted a hand, hasten to the standard and show yourselves worthy of being American citizens. Join the noble army that is holding our country by the throat. Let the 500,000 be in their places before October, and this wicked, hideous thing will forever disappear beneath the winter's snow.

Let those who *don't want to know there is war*, beware how they outrage the rights of battling freemen by vote or other act, lest their portion, and their children's in the future be infamy and shame irretrievable.

R.

A Lancaster Soldier to the People of Pennsylvania

The following extracts are from a letter from a young Lancaster soldier, of the 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who having already served three years, and done some hard fighting, has re-enlisted for a second term. Heevidently knows how to make an appeal. The letter is dated "Before Petersburg, July 22."

"Lying in camp or in the trenches as we do now, with little to do but just lie here and eat and sleep—expecting every minute to be hit by a shot or a shell—and *receiving no mail*, one is likely to get careless—fall into dissipated habits—become slovenly and dirty—and then follows sickness. I have been so tired and sick sometimes, that if I had to die and could by walking ten steps save my life, would not have taken the walk. I have known of such cases in this regiment. And what was the cause? Why, the carelessness of their friends at home in neglecting to write them. If they would attend to it, many a poor disheartened soldier might be saved. But what do many people at home, in their spacious parlors, care? Those who live in comfort and peace are very likely to become unmindful of the sufferings of those to whom flow such peace and comfort. They do not think of the lonely, dangerous life the soldier leads, or that he too often dies without any one saying to him, "I am grateful to you for defending me and mine?" Instead of that it is 'Oh he is only a soldier!"

I guess about the next thing they'll want to do is *to deprive the soldier of his vote*. I hope every man that votes against the soldier may CHOKE!

I see the President has called for 500,000 more troops, by the first of September. *If men in the North would come out, we could eat the South up in a few weeks.* I wish the Rebs would get into Pennsylvania and destroy some *property*. I certainly would not like to see it burn, but it would bring the men to their senses. They would then find out that there is a war going on in America. A great many of them don't know it yet, *for you don't want to know it.*

Americans! Ladies, will it the soldier; electors, *vote* for him; patriots, freemen, rally on the colors of the front; young men, all who have not yet lifted a hand, hasten to the standard and show yourselves worthy of being American citizens. Join the noble army that is holding our country by the throat. Let the 500,000 be in their places before October, and this wicked, hideous thing will forever disappear beneath the winter's snow.

Let those who *don't want to know there is war*, beware how they outrage the rights of battling freemen by vote or other act, lest their portion, and their children's in the future be infamy and shame irretrievable.

R.

General Intelligence.

The Baltimore *Clipper* has changed its appearance very much for the better, both in typography and paper. It exhibits enterprise, and we wish it success.

Recently the police of Wheeling, Va., have been dealing vigorously with the disreputable women who are in the habit of perambulating the streets of that town, in consequence of which many of them have donned male attire.

Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, decided the other day that a woman who insists upon leaving her husband, while her husband insists upon her understanding that he shall not follow her, is not entitled to an order from the court compelling her husband to support her.

The number of vessels lost at sea during the month of July was thirty-three. Of this number five were steamers, two were ships, ten were barks, three were brigs, and thirteen schooners. Of the above, nine were captured and burned, one captured, fate unknown, one sunk, after collision, two foundered, two were burned, and one is missing, supposed lost. The total value of the property lost, destroyed, captured and missing is estimated at $2,350,000.

The excitement consequent upon guerrilla outrages in Audrain county, at or near Mexico, Missouri, is most intense. A Unionist having been taken from his house by bushmen, Provost Marshal Gannett promptly arrested four rebels to hold as hostages to insure the captive's safe return. Learning they had shot him, the Provost Marshal telegraphed for instructions to Provost Marshal General Sanderson, who ordered him to retain the two most prominent, and parole the others on bond of $5,000 each, with sureties, to render up the murderers. While these messages were passing, guerrillas captured twenty-five Unionists within three miles of Mexico and sent another to Gannett to tell him they would be all shot unless the "hostages" were released by 7 p. m. He answered by arresting twenty-five Mexico rebels, and informing the guerrillas that he would retain the hostages, and if the Union prisoners were shot he would shoot the rebel prisoners. Thus the matter continued to stand at latest date.

At the trial of a frail woman in St. Louis, the other day, for robbing a soldier, no less than nine lawyers jumped to their feet, all of them solicitous to defend the prisoner. The one who succeeded in getting the case, succeeded in having his client sent to the penitentiary for two years.

Hemp-growing has become very profitable. Forty-eight bales of Missouri recently brought $65 per ton at St. Louis. It may reasonably be expected to become one of the great and permanent staples of that State—calling for new labor, producing new wealth and in its manufacture aiding the nation as much as in its growth. It has been extensively cultivated in Kentucky, and can be grown over a very large area. Much lower rates than what is given will reward its cultivation, when labor can be more readily commanded.

A couple of swindlers have been recently doing a pretty extensive business lately in the name of Dolton & Co., commission merchants, of Easton. They had business cards printed and distributed among the mercantile houses of Philadelphia. When they would call upon these houses and attempt to bargain for goods, with all the acuteness of sharp and practiced dealers, then return to Easton and write back certain things they had seen in the stores, concluded to take certain described goods, which they would pay for by a draft at sight, as soon as the articles were forwarded. By this means several thousand dollars worth of goods were sent to Dolton & Co., at Easton. A part of these goods were disposed of at once in that city, and the balance reshipped to Trenton, directed to "Warner & Co." From there they were again reshipped to New York, to another assumed firm in that city.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, from Charleston, Ill., 29th ult., says:—"The elaborate account of the killing of John O'Hair and John Frazer, near their old home in the O'Hair settlement, has no foundation in fact. It is positively known here that O'Hair and his companions have crossed the Ohio into Kentucky, and that he has taken to the field and joined their fortunes to those of John Morgan, the guerrilla chieftain, and that he may be expected in this vicinity when John makes his next raid.

The Santa Fe *Gazette* announces that the Bosque Redondo has been chosen by the Government as a permanent reservation for the Navajoes.

Dr. Osgood's church in New York has been sold, and A. T. Stewart, who seems disposed to lay his hands on every church he can secure, has become the purchaser. He offers it for rent by the day or by the month.

Very destructive fires have been raging in the woods of Maine for some time past. On the 20th ult. the fire, fanned by a gale, swept upon the village of Salmon Brook, and destroyed nearly all the dwelling-houses and workshops and other buildings. Many sheep and cattle in the vicinity were also burned.

A Canadian journal reports that several "considerable droves of horses, purchased in Western Canada on Confederate account, have passed down on the royal mail steamers during the past few days, destined for Quebec. At that port, it is understood, they will be shipped for a Mexican port, and thence passed over into the Confederacy."

The Mormons will be able to lay up a large stock of grain this year for future famines. The Deseret *News* of July 4 says the crop looks well, promising good harvest everywhere.

The contrabands and refugees in the city of St. Louis now number 10,000. The Chief quartermaster, Col. Myers, is having an immense wooden barracks put up for their accomodation.

In the thirteen weeks ending July 2d, 616 violent deaths were registered in London. 510 were by accident or negligence, 50 by homicide, 75 by suicide, and 1 by public execution.

A gentleman residing on the coast of England writes to the London *Times* that he distinctly heard the roaring of the guns of the Alabama and Kearsarge. His house is situated on an elevation 110 feet above the surrounding district, and is distant 115 miles from the scene of the conflict.

AVOIDING THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK CITY.—A New York letter says, that "despairing of filling the city quota in any other way than by offering very high bounties, and determined that no draft shall take place if a liberal expenditure of money can prevent it, the Board of Supervisors were in consultation with the Mayor this afternoon, to consider the expediency of doubling the existing pecuniary inducements to volunteers. There was a great deal of talk on the subject, but the conclusion finally arrived at was the bounty should be raised from $325, (the present figure) to $600 at least. As we require about 19,000 men, it follows that the amount of money necessary to procure them would be *eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars*. This is a pretty big burden, and yet after all it ought to be as nothing to the great city of New York. Half a score of her merchant princes could raise the gross amount in an hour. At all events the Board of Supervisors intend to give them an opportunity to do so, and if the opportunity is not improved, the journals might as well stop talking about "this war" and "that war," and the desirableness of "raising the men required" by voluntary enlistments." These are short periods, and have occasionally much to say of the patriotism, but they have now an excellent chance to show precisely what their patriotism is worth."

GEORGE DAWSON, writing from Washington to the Albany *Evening Journal* says most truly: "As the war was not waged in a day, so I have never advocated its continuance *solely* to accomplish that result. But it is a pleasure to know that every day's persistence in rebellion helps on the consummation of what was not the original purpose of the war. The devout mind will see in this an overruling Providence, *compelling* 'the wrath of man' to work out His will. And I humbly believe that no human device—either secret treason, cowardly concession, or a vacillating policy—can arrest what Divine Justice as decreed. Slavery will die, if not directly *by* the war, then indirectly *because* of it. Too many lives have been sacrificed to simply regain what, for a time, we have lost. The blood of those martyrs will prove the seed of Freedom. This is my faith and my hope, because of my confidence in the Divine purpose in regard to the human race."

GAS WELL.—M. Elias Forbes has been for some weeks past engaged in sinking a new well by the side of the old one for the purpose of obtaining a greater supply of gas for lighting the village. He has drilled the new well to the depth of 440 feet, and proposes to go considerable deeper if necessary for the attainment of his purpose. Although Geological theories do not favor the idea of obtaining oil in this section, we understand that all the usual indications have appeared in drilling, and on Saturday last a considerable show of the genuine article appeared. Should a large vein of oil developed itself in the gas, we presume Mr. F. would not object to the mixture. His well is situated on the north side of the creek, a little below the Double Saw mill, and those who have never witnessed the operation of drilling an oil well will here find an opportunity of inspecting the mode of operation without visiting Oil Creek.—*Fredonia Censor.*

AS TO the supply of wool says the New York *Economist*, we cannot say, with any pretension to exactness, how much it may be, but it was estimated last year at eighty millions of pounds, and the yield this year is calculated, by competent men, to be fully 25 per cent more than last; this would give a supply of the domestic of over one hundred millions of pounds, but, although it is gratifying to think the supply of the staple is increased to the extent we have stated, yet the fact must not be ignored *that it is utterly insufficient*. Such a consumption of woolen goods as the country has never known will be inevitable this year. This demand must be mainly supplied by American manufacturers, and all the wool now on hand, and all that may be imported, will not furnish one-half the staple needed by the producers of woolen goods.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The copper wire that is destined to connect two great continents, unless the hopes of its projectors are sadly marred, is rapidly approaching completion. Greater skill and more untiring scientific research have been brought to bear in the manufacture of this new cable than were employed in the old. The less ons of experience have not been lost, and the radical defects of the former construction, have been avoided. Cyrus W Field is announced as having already selected the spot in Trinity Bay where the landing is to be effected, and extensive preparations will soon be begun for anchoring the cable, which, lighter than the cordage of a ship, is yet to draw two continents together in the intimacy of face-to-face intercourse.

Personal.

Colorado Jewett, the great peace negotiator, has at last, if he had never before, made it evident that he is as wanting in mental soundness as he is in success with his peace efforts. He has written a letter to Major Hay informing him how, for a long time he has played sharp on both him and Nicolay, the other private secretary of the President, by a bank movement—writing to Mr. Lincoln through Mrs. Lincoln. That is the way he did it. Mishtur Hay, put that in yer pipe and smoke it, will ye?

A dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat* from St. Joseph July 26, says: "Charles Whittaker, of Sangamon, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and editor of the Savanah *Plaindealer*, was arrested by military authorities last night, brought to this city and placed under guard until this morning, when he was placed under bonds and paroled to appear before a military commission. He is said to be in a tight place, but I do not know the charges. He and his paper have been very disloyal for some time past."

It is reported that John W. Forney is to sail for Europe on the 10th inst.

Hon. James S. Campbell, Minister to Sweden will sail for Liverpool on the 10th inst. On Friday last he was given a dinner by the prominent citizens of Pottsville, his place of residence.

Count Gurouski, of Poland, was locked up in a station house at Washington a few days since, for attempting to discipline the Washington Fire Department. He drew a pistol on the fireman to make them run faster. He was fined five dollars.

Thomas F. Anderson, who has held a responsible position in the Treasury Department for nearly forty years, died suddenly on Thursday, while in the discharge of his duties. He was 72 years of age.

Rev. Duncan Dunbar, a well-known Baptist clergyman, of New York, died on Saturday morning, in the 73d year of his age.

The Rev. William Henry Halpine, M. A., late of Youghal, Ireland, has been appointed classical professor of the Huron University, London, C. W., and is now in New York, *en route* to his future residence. Mr. H. has had much celebrity in Ireland as one of the best classical scholars sent forth by Trinity College, Dublin. Lieutenant-Colonel Halpine, the famous "Miles O'Reilly," adjutant-general of the Shenandoah Department, is his brother.

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THE BEREAVED SKIPPER.

A Story of Sobs and Smuggling.

Two years ago come January next, a ship, looking like a collier coming from Newcastle, anchored in the offing; it was a clear frosty morning, with a sharp breeze from the east, which prevented many from going out fishing. About twenty of us were gathered round the benches in front of the coast-guard station yonder, when we see the ship letting down her anchor.

"What ship be that?" said I; "taint the Jack," says I to my son, cut home and get the glass, and let's see what we can make of it."

Just as Jack comes with the telescope, up comes Lieutenant Barns, who commands the coast-guard station. "What do you make of it, my man?" says he.

"Make of it, Captain?" says I (we allers calls him Captain); "make of it? why nothing at all; 'taint the Tilda, though she seems to be a collier."

"A slave case, perhaps," says he; "but we shall hear all about it directly, as they are letting down the boat, I see."

In a few minutes the boat was at the shore, and a man with a thick serge coat and very large buttons, jumped out and walked up towards the place where we were standing.

"Does your parson live near here, mates?" says he, as he came up the gangway.

"Parson," says old John Filer, who loves his joke, "to be sure he does, and he'll marry you as well as any one along the coast, as no doubt, you have heard, and come about."

This sally was received with shouts of laughter by all, except the man with the big buttons who put on a most melancholy sad face, and pulled out a large handkerchief, with which he began to mop his eyes.

"Taint my getting married," says he, "I be come about. Wonder might be the collier Mary Ann Darley, of Newcastle; and it be along of Mary Ann Darley that I be here to-day."

"She then wants to get married, only it's not to you," said old John; "and that's why you puts on such an uncommon long face. Well, I be sorry for you mate, that I be."

"Mary Ann Darley, who was the beloved wife of our skipper, George Hadfred Darley, and arter whom the ship is named, is dead, dead as a red herring," said the man, with a voice full of anguish, which made old John look ashamed of his former jokes. "Now, mates, without any more trifling with my feelings, which are such as I can't express, tell us where your dear parson lives, because our skipper's mind be in such a state, that he says nothing but the consolation your vicar can give, of whom he has often heard, can do him any good."

This compliment to our minister, the Rev. Mr. Coles, whom we all loved, and of whom we were not a little proud, and the expression of deep sorrow on the man's face, turned all our sympathies towards him, and we all volunteered to show him the way to the vicarage. In less than half an hour we saw our minister's tall thin figure coming down the village with the man with the big buttons, and in another ten minutes he was on board the vessel.

In about an hour's time the boat landed Mr. Coles again, who, as he passed us, stopped to shake hands with the lieutenant, who had again joined us, bringing his own glass with him.

"Most interesting case," said the vicar. "I never saw a man more completely prostrated by grief; poor fellow! his wife dead—just three days—only been married two years! I never witnessed more sympathy exhibited for any one than the whole crew expresses towards him; to see it was quite charming. The man with those large buttons is a good, honest, tailor-like fellow, with the tenderest of hearts. I was deeply interested in all the particulars of the young woman's death, which he told me. He ended by beseeching me to persuade the skipper to bury his wife, as the crew can't bear a dead body on board ship, and the skipper, he says, is almost always sitting and crying by it. I could not help agreeing with him that it was no use keeping the poor woman above ground.

"And what have you settled to do?" said the lieutenant, returning his glass into its case.

"Why, of course the thing was rather irregular, but as all the men on board seemed very anxious about it, I told the skipper, poor fellow, who seemed as overcome by grief as any man I ever met, that, if he liked, I would perform the last rites over his poor young wife this very afternoon. At first, as I was told to expect, he would not hear to the funeral taking place anywhere but at Newcastle, his home, but after some persuation, he yielded the point, and the thing is all settled; so, as I must tell the sexton to prepare a grave by half past three, I must not talk any longer; and, really the scene I have just come from makes me feel that I should like to be alone for a time. I am most thankful to say that the conversation I had with the poor fellow has done much to make him resigned. He had heard of me often before he said, and on his table I noticed my little tract on resignation, which, he told me, to use his own words, had been as balm to his wounded spirit. Very gratifying, was it not? Good morning to you, my dear lieutenant; good morning, my good men," he added, as we raised our caps to him, and saw his kindly face turned towards home.

Before long the bell began to toll, and as I went home to my dinner I met the sexton hard at work at the grave, which, at the skipper's request was to be made on the side nearest the sea and farthest from the village, since he told the vicar it would be so comforting, when his ship passed by Elruin, "to see the spot where his Mary Ann was sleeping."

The report that there was to be a funeral from the strange ship in the offing spread like wildfire through the village, and half an hour before the body was to leave the ship, the cliff was crowed by the villagers, the women, with their shawls tied over their heads, leading their children by their hands. Funerals always a great attraction to our people, but since the last earl at the castle was buried, none had caused so much interest as this.

"Poor Skipper Darley!" says my old woman, "won't he feel lonesome just, when he gets back to his ship without his missus?"

"Werry," says I, "no doubt; but he ain't been married more nor two years. Lor, what a good sort of a female she must have been, all the crew seem so found of her; look you here, old lady, through the glass. D'ye see the figure-head of the vessel yonder?"

"Yes," says she, resting the glass on my shoulder; "a figure of a woman in a green gown and yaller hair."

"That be no doubt an exact likeness of Mary Ann Darley," says I; "it's a very common plan that, as old Cap'n and Bist, as commanded the 'Tilda years ago, used to say: 'Whenever I follow my wife, I goes right;' as I wishes her at the end of my wessel, the 'Tilda allers goes right."

"Lor!" says my wife, again looking through the glass, "how beautiful Mrs. Mary Ann Darley must have been! Never did I see such a bust hair and hearrings. They are coming at last, the boats are being let down."

"The church bell tolled sadly through the keen frosty air, and there was not a heart among all those on the cliff that did not feel the deepest sympathy for the widowed skipper. Slowly, and with a long measured stroke, came the two boats, into the first of which we had noticed the coffin being lowered. The bier had been taken down to the shore, so, when they had all landed, the coffin was placed upon it, and borne by the gangway by four of the crew.

The other four came behind; the skipper, who appeared dreadfully agitated, lent heavily on the arm of the man with the big buttons, his face buried in his handkerchief from which at times we could hear a deep sob. Up the little street the procession went, and among all the women there was not an eye that was not filled with tears.

"Poor fellow!" said my wife, "he do take on terrible, to be sure, that he certainly does. How kind his friend seems to him; 'baint he crying just a little too?"

Mr. Coles met them at the church gate, and with some sixty others they entered the church; I and my wife stood at the corner of the yard and waited till they came out; which they did before long, and the coffin was lowered into the grave as the clock ceased to chime four. After it was all over, Mr. Coles went up and shook hands, in his kind way, with the skipper, and tried to console him. Much he seemed to require comforting, poor fellow!

"Just let me look once more at my Mary Hann's coffin,—one more look at Mary Hann Darley's grave afore they fills it up forever."

"Come along, poor mate," said his friend, "and don't take on so terrible; I have spoken to the kind wicar, and he says he will see to the monumint being erected right, when you sends the design from Newcastle. Only think how comforting it will be, when you be a sailing along past this here place with coals, to be able just to look through the glass and say, 'I can see the place where, underneath an elegant tomb, rests Mary Ann Darley, what was so very dear to me as a wife and all those who knowed her as a sister.'"

These words seemed to have a comforting effect on the mind of the widower, who suffered himself to be led away, saying, in tones which deeply moved us all, 'Bless your good wicar, what wrote that tract, which alone prevents me following my Mary Hann to the grave broken-'arted.'

The bell began once more to toll, as the sexton filled up the grave, and hid from the admiring sight of the boys the rows of brass nails, which told that Mary Ann Darley was cut off at the early age of twenty six.

"Cut off as a tulip," said the sexton, who always improved the occasion to the bystanders: "and her husband remains as an ostrich alone in the desert; and how I wonders he did not have a brick grave, which would have made her comfortable, and been 2s 4d into my breeches pockets, which, as my wife has twins again, would be acceptable,—very."

"Bless ye, John," says my old woman, as we walked home, "I don't know what ye would do without your missus, to get your meals ready and take the insides out of fishes, nor I without my old man; and it's thinking of this that makes me feel so sad about this poor young man as has lost his Mary Ann, which must have been very beautiful, if she was any way like the figure on the ship, which was most pleasing as seen through your glass."

I had that evening, I remember, left a net on the sea shore, and as I passed the coast-guard station I saw the lieutenant was watching the ship, which had not yet started. He called me up into the guard-room where he was seated.

"Bill," says he to me, "three of my men unfortunately are at Darling this week. I must have at least five men to-night; so, if you wish to earn a good night's wages, be down at my house before eight this evening."

Before the appointed time I was at the lieutenant's house; four of the coast-guard were seated round the kitchen fire, each armed with a musket and cutlass.

"This is for you," said the lieutenant, handing me a cutlass and long pistol; "now follow after me."

"Where are we to go to?" said I to the man with whom I had to walk.

"To church," said he.

"To church," says I. "What a rum go!"

"A rum go indeed," says he; "only it's orders not to talk, so don't ax no more questions."

It was a clear night, and the frosty tombstones looked like ghosts as we entered the church, the key of which the lieutenant had got. In a few minutes we were seated round the stove in the vestry, which we had lighted. A window was just opposite, and where I was sitting I could see the light of the strange ship in the offing, and a few yards before us was the new made grave of the skipper's wife. I think we must have sat more than three hours when I noticed the light in the ship, which it was my turn to watch, moving; and through the night glass I could see that a boat was being lowered into the sea. I called the attention of the lieutenant to this fact, who said, "All right, I thought so; but we won't think of landing near that in the ruins, we shall have to wait some time yet, I'll be bound."

In less than an hour after this, just as the clock was chiming twelve, I distinctly saw four figures climbing over the church wall. Two of them stopped short and hid themselves under the shadow of an old tombstone, evidently to keep watch. The other two keepings as much as possible out of the moonlight, advanced to the new made grave before the window. I can't tell you my horror, when I saw the two men, whom I recognized as the skipper and his friend with the big buttons, proceed to take off their coats and set to work with shovel and pick-axe to open the grave.

"He can't make up his mind to leave his dear wife, arter all," I whispered to the man next me, who was carefully examining the priming of his musket.

"Don't talk, you fool," says he; "let him have his wife if he likes. Remember, silence is orders, and no lights."

For another three quarters of an hour we sat quieter than ever. "Now's the time," says the lieutenant, "they're lifting the coffin out. You, John and George Pankard, go through the south door, and mind you cut them off if they try to get through the village gate; don't use your muskets unless you cannot help it, but don't let them get away. Now you three others come with me; directly I open a vestry door, rush out and handcuff them before they have time to get up from the coffin, which they are now opening. Are you ready," says the lieutenant, cocking his pistols. "Now then, here goes, and look sharp."

He threw open the vestry door, and out we rushed; and before the two men had time to rise from their knees they were safely secured with the handcuffs we had brought with us.

"Very neatly done," said the lieutenant, as in a few seconds time John came up to say that they had secured both the other men.

"Take the coffin to the station-house," said the lieutenant; and so we did, and opened it at once. In it, instead of the young wife with the yellow hair, we found a large collection of silks, tobacco and other contraband goods. The clever rascals had hit upon the plan of getting their things on shore, knowing now strict the officers were in looking over every box that was landed.

"Ah!" said the lieutenant, as he finished overhauling the coffin, "I expected as much: directly I saw that artful scoundrel with the big buttons, I felt almost sure I had seen him before; and now I know it's no other than the man to look me in so cleverly ten years ago when I had the command at Darling, but I am equal with him now, anyhow."—*Once a Week.*

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

(No. 294 Second F oor,)

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

jy28-1y

WM. A. LYONS,

House, Sign and Decorative Painting,

PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE

No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

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je:1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

SOAP. SOAP. SOAP. SOAP.—It is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and appreciation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, tallow and other adulterants, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is deemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently can bear unbiassed testimony to what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 18th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers;

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in saying that it has been found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. M. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 18th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States.

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and which has been found admirably suited for its general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.

Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Quartermaster, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found admirably suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.

Captain JOHN McELRATH, Commissary Loehiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment. Elizabethtown, Kentucky. dec29

NEW SHIPPERS GUIDE,

FOR THE NORTH WEST.

The extensive Publishing House of G. W. HAWES & CO., of Indianapolis, publishers of

STATE GAZETTEERS AND DIRECTORIES,

will soon issue a

North Western Shipping Guide and Business Directory,

for five States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—containing complete

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

for every town and village in those States. Also, Business Lists of the principal towns—in which will be found the names and places of business of the firms, doing a general business. It is a cheap advertising medium for Wholesale Houses. Agents are now soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for this work which is as indispensable for a shipping House as a Dictionary is for a School Teacher. Address

G. W. HAWES & CO.,

jy29 Indianapolis, Indiana.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on 16th day of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 20th day of August, 1864, at three o'clock, p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs.

50 shares standing in the name of L. Green. No certificate issued.
150 Shares represented by certificate No. 188.
200 " " " " 171.
25 " " " " 179.
8 " " " " 200.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh. jy22tf

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Lebanon, Penna. Thursday, July 14th, 1864.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, July 21st, 1864.
Harrisburg, Penna., Thursday, July 28th, 1864.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, August 4th, 1864.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, August 11th, 1864.

Two hundred (200) Cavalry Horses at each place. These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For Road and Farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms: Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.
Cavalry Bureau.

jy9:29t

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES

PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.

$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.

These horses must be well formed, sound and free from all defects, 5 years old this Spring to 8 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,000 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.

They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications.

jy21-1f LT. COL. and D. Q. M. General.

OFFICE OF THE P., FT. W. & C. RR. CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half-yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July last, and will be payable according to the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next; and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending 30th inst., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 20 o'clock, p. m., on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided*, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company.

By order of the Board.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

jy22-14t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN instalment of

Five Dollars Per Share

has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the

Cooper Fire Arms Manufacturing Co.,

payable at the office of J. M. Cooper, Esq., Bank Block, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 10th, 1864

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. MASLIN COOPER, Sec'y and Treas'r.
jy27-1w Cooper Fire Arms Manuf. Co.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Thro Accom,R... 5:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r,12:20 p m
Thro Mail..... 2:55 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's,11:50 p m
Fast Line..... 8:05 a m	Fast Line..... 12:30 a m
Fast Line..... 8:35 a m	Thro Mail..... 12:20 a m
John'n Accm'n..... 3:00 p m	John'n Accm'n..... 10:05 a m
1st Wall Station.. 6:30 a m	1st Wall Station.. 6:15 a m
2d do 11:40 a m	2d do 8:35 a m
do do 3:50 p m	3d do 1:35 p m
4th do 8:00 p m	4th do 5:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:48 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line..... 1:00 a m	Chicago Express... 2:20 a m
Express..... 1:10 p m	Philla. " ... 2:10 p m
Mail Train..... 6:30 a m	Mail..... 2:00 p m
	Crestline Mail..... 7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a. m., 12:05 m., 4:30 p. m and 5:40 p. m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:30 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 12:30 p. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Aldinoe Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:55 a m	Mail..... 6:00 p m
Express..... 3:40 p m	Express..... 9:30 a m
Mt. McKeesport.. 12:00 p m	Mt. McKeesport.. 6:30 a m
2d " 6:15 p m	2d " 2:05 p m
Port Perry..... 7:00 a m	Port Perry..... 8:30 a m
Braddock's..... 4:15 p m	Braddock's..... 5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:00 a. m.	Mail..... 7:00 p. m.
Express..... 4:30 p. m.	Express..... 9:35 a. m.
Accommodation. 3:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 6:10 a. m.	Mail..... 3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati..... 1:05 p. m.	Cincin. Express. 8:45 p. m.
" 1:45 p. m.	do do..... 2:10 a. m.
Wheeling..... 2:30 p. m.	Steubenville Ac-
Steubenville Ac-	commodation.. 10:00 a. m.
com'n leaves	
Allegheny..... 3:56 p. m.	
Cleveland..... 1:45 a. m.	
do 1:35 p. m.	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.

A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....98 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.

C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Banks.

First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....S Fifth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank, corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.

S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st.

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.

J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st.
Davis, Clark & Co.....93 Wood street.

Bakers.

S. S. Marvin.....84 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.

Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.

James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.

Hubley, Adams & Co.....73 Water street.

Brass Works.

Mansfield & Fitzsimmons.13 Second near Short st.

Commission Merchants.

R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co.149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pentecoste.....and 109 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny
Cornwell & Kerr.....3 St. Clair street.

Carriage Manufacturers.

James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Birchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....64 Wood st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.

Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.& 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.

Fulton Foundry.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.cor. Duquesne Way&St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Kirkpatrick & Co.....cor. Grant st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.

J. W. Bingaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Richardson.....Fifth near Wood st.
Cook, Pettit & Co.corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son.....132 First street.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming.....138 Wood st

Hardware.

Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....50 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.
Barry & Brother.....294 cor. 5th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.

National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Beividere.....Shippingsport
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.cor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....18 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.

H. L. Ringland, Life Ins. Co.....47 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....32 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....36 Water st.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.

Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....76 Fifth street.

Lawyers.

McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond alley
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....132 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.

H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Dewerlitz, Kirmse & Co.....139 Third street.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co.....29 Water st.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.

Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.

John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.

Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....81 Market st.
Richardson, Hussey & Co.....Fifth street.
Brewer, Burke & Co.cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht.....120 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRoleteau.....51 Grant street.

Photographs.

W. J. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.
B. L. H. Dabo.....48 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....Fourth near Wood.
G. F. Bakes.....Butler street, Lawrenceville.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. Depot.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....67 Smithfield st.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reinemann.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....88 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.

R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.

B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. P. Chaffee.....Corner Wood and Third st.
E. Axthelm.....

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw.....81 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsters.

F. Edmonson & Co.....93and 95 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.

J. J. Selferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

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Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

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4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

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FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Green-house Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,

se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

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LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

made to order, in good style, by

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Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

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Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

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SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

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Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot-Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

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Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

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McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beaded Sash Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

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WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wharf Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Door Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters and Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1y

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those see who cannot see. The great relief and improvement in the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which are highly recommended to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. ALOIS REINHARDT.

The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Spectacles, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

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MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

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Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

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Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy28

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McMASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, No. 98 Grant Street,

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Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. jel-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,

DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in

FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.

CALL WITH DISCHARGE,

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PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

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JNO. H. HAMPTON..... W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

may5 PITTSBURGH, PA

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER

se9 No. 114 Fifth street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The gr

The Pittsburgh Commercial; Wednesday, August 3, 1864.

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	—	70½	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	68	" 5
50	Third National	—	—	90	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	60	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	68	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	94½	" 5
50	M. & M.	—	—	60	" 4
50	First National	115	—	—	$4.75
100	Second National	110	—	—	
100	Third National	—	—	116	
100	Fourth National	110	—	—	$3.00
100	First National, Al'y	—	—	110	$4.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	49¾	4 ₱ ct.
		INSURANCE.			
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
42	Western	—	—	53½	May 2.50
50	Monongahela	34	—	52	" $4.00
50	Enterk's	50	—	84	
50	Pittsburgh	84	—	94	
50	Allegheny	34	—	52	$2.00
25	People's	23	—	28½	$4.00
50	Penna	35½	—	—	
		BRIDGE.			
25	Monongahela	—	—	28¾	4 ₱ ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40	—	—	5 ₱ ct.
50	Hand Street	—	—	50	5 ₱ ct.
50	Mechanic Saved	—	—	—	
50	Birmingham	—	—	31½	$1 50
		RAILROAD.			
50	Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	—
50	Penna Central	—	—	73½	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	116¾	—
100	Cleveland	—	—	114	—
50	Connellsville	11	13	12¾	—
	do (interest)	11¾	12	—	—
50	Steubenville	—	13½	—	—
50	Charters	—	—	5	—
50	Memphis	—	—	—	⅝
25	Allegh'y & Manch'ter	68	70	65	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	40	—
50	Citizens	—	—	95	—
		GAS.			
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	85½	$2 50
25	Allegheny	84½	—	—	$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	5 ₱ ct.
		OIL COMPANIES.			
25	Lucesco	—	27	—	—
	Ardesco	—	—	—	—
10	North American	—	9	7⅞	—
10	Dalzell	—	—	8¾	1 ₱ ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	15	—	—	5 ₱ ct.
50	Columbia	—	—	—	5 ₱ ct.
		MISCELLANEOUS.			
60	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	—	11½	—	—
50	Monganela Navigation	48	—	—	$2 50
		BONDS.			
	Allegheny County 6's	—	—	82	—
	do Scrip 6's	—	—	81	—
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	79	—
	do 6's	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	—	100	—
	do 6's	—	—	70	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105	—
	do 2d mortg	—	—	100	—
	Connellsville 6's	—	—	88	—
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	—	75	—
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	—	96¼	—

TUESDAY, August 2d, P. M.

Nothing has transpired since our last to alter the general features of our discount market. Under an active demand for loans, the supply of currency is adequate, and the banks can accept all the legitimate paper that is offered.

—Sales of stocks, Tuesday evening, Aug. 2d, at Commercial Sales Rooms, 51 Fifth street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Allegheny Bank	60 00
do do	59 25
German Trust and Savings Bank	57 00
Third National Bank	90 00
Allegheny Insurance Company	27 00
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Bonds, Turtle Creek Division	85¾

—Money in New York yesterday was quoted at seven per cent. on call, with a good supply. The fact that the Government will take any amount at 7.30 precludes the idea of large loans at less than legal rates. The new policy of the Treasury secures an ample supply of capital at higher rates than the street has been accustomed to pay on stocks. The demand for 7.30 notes is beyond the expectation of the Treasury, and this class of securities bids fair to pass into the hands of the people more rapidly than the gold-bearing 7-30's did when issued. No appeal has been made to the people in vain for money thus far, but popular as the war is, there are still good reasons why persistent demands should be made for the people to come forward at once. In the first place, dollars borrowed at 7-30 from a board does the Government and all sound business men more good than the issue of a new "greenback" at 6 per cent, compounded. There is money enough in existence, and all that is wanted is to get it into circulation again. In the second place, the rate of interest is high, compared with legal rates in most of the States, and the notes, *exempt from local taxation*, are made the most desirable currency investment in the Union, surpassing bank or railway way dividends, or the profits of any regular business. Thirdly, the nation holds as collateral every dollar of property as security for its issues, and under all circumstances, the national security stands first. A few people talk of the superior value of local property over the national credit, but they are shallow reasoners and delusive guides. When the tax gather comes round, and come he will in the United States, as under all other governments, it will be realized that the nation has the power to make good its pledges to its loans. Upon incomes over $600 it asks in 1865 one tenth. The demand is so just that it is promptly responded to, for every one realizes that it is to save the national credit, and if further demands are made, they will be sustained by the loyal people. Again we say to every one having idle money, or earnings beyond their daily wants, buy a 7.30 note. If you cannot spare $50, buy a six per cent. compound note, or a five per cent. note. Lend the government in some form, and so yield your influence in supporting its credit, which is your credit, as much as your private obligations can be.

—We agree with the *American Circular*, that the present extreme prices of domestic produce appear likely to constitute one of the gravest features of the situation of affairs produced by the war. For several weeks prices have stood as a point bearing seriously upon the industrial interests, and fraught with important relations to the course of political affairs. It is no unusual thing for prices to raise in time of war; on the contrary, war directly tends to that result, and all great wars have been periods of scarcity and dearness to the nations engaged in hostilities. During the continental war, the prices of all commodities advanced very largely in Great Britain. It was found that the price of wheat advanced one penny per quarter for every million sterling increase in the national debt, and other articles of produce advanced at a similar rate. This, however, was a much slower ratio of advance than has been realized during our own war. In 1790 the price of flour was $2 8s. 4d. per sack, and in 1812 it had reached £5 7s 5d. Here was an advance of 150 per cent. during a period of twenty-two years, nineteen years of which were years of hostilities. During this period the national debt had increased £145,000,000 equivalent to $2 220,000 000. During our three and a quarter years of war flour has advanced 100 per cent. showing a much more rapid rise than in the case of Great Britain. But with this difference between the two countries in the period of the advance, there is yet a singular correspondence in the two cases between the amount of rise in prices and the increase in the national debt; for, while an increase of $2,200,000,000 in the debt of England was attended with a rise of 150 per cent. in flour, an increase of $1,750,000,000 in the debt of the United States is accompanied by a rise of 100 per cent. in the same commodity. The analogy is sufficiently obvious to suggest a close relation between the increase of debt, in time of war, and an advance in the price of commodities.

—The Foreign Trade of the past week, says the New York *Times*, was heavy in the Import entries, the larger share of which, however, went into Bond for a market later in the season. The sales of Foreign Goods from store are generally reported light, and prices difficult to be maintained to the recent advance in Gold and Exchange. The export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are again very large, to the value of over eight millions. The Exchange made against these shipments and the continued orders for United States 5-20 Bonds have created a panic in the speculation in Gold.

—The dry goods market of New York for July shows a large reduction. The trade does not promise much profit to importers, who, under a receding gold market, see their goods daily decreasing in market value. Succeeding months will show a continued decrease, to the great advantage of the country, which has no money to spare for anything but necessaries. Under the new tariff, the customs will yield all the gold required for interest. With that point assured, the National gold bearing stocks cannot fall, to maintain their position.

—During the past ten years there have been built at the West 3,855 miles of railroad, at a cost of $253,830,464, mostly by Eastern or imported capital. The Illinois Central Railroad Company alone brought into Illinois $10,000,000, and built a road which enabled the Federal Government to sell $11,000,000 worth of land, and the company to sell $20,000,000 more to actual settlers; making over $31,000,000 concentrated in this State by the operations of one company. The chief effect of this has been to swell the aggregate grain receipts of Chicago during the ten years to 178,734,54 bushels, which at an average price of 50 cents per bushel (the value for 1860 at Chicago,) would be worth $126,000,000, thus exceeding by $31,000,000 the cost of the railroads, through the agency of which the grain was made available. In 1861 the grain increased to 67,397,500 bushels, the southern routes being closed; and in 1863 the amount was 60,150,300 bushels. These figures but indicate the extent of that prosperity which has developed so rapidly during the last ten years in the northern section of the West.

—On last Monday the new stamp law went into operation. Receipts for money over twenty dollars, will not be a legal discharge except they bear a stamp. The stamp tax on promissory notes has been raised. An examination of the new schedule will show the changes to have been numerous and important. A note for $100 thirty days and grace, which paid one cent under the old law, will now pay five cents; and the same proportion for each additional $100.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of yesterday, says:—"In our general markets there was no material change in flour. There is a wide difference between the views of buyers and sellers, and until the one party or the other gives way, nothing of importance can be done. Holders do not seem inclined to press sales, knowing that were they to do so, they would be obliged to submit to important concessions from their present asking prices."

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Monday remarks: "The week has been an active one in financial circles, but does not compare with the former one, although the transactions have been decidedly of a healthier character. There is plenty of good paper offering, sufficient to afford to submit to important concessions from their present asking prices."

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—At Boston yesterday copper stocks were firm. Central closed at 62, Columbian 8, Franklin 53½, Hancock 12, Huron 35½, Isle Royale 21, Mesnard 10, Minnesota 40, Pewabic 65¾, Pittsburgh 82, ex-div., Quincy 101½, Rockland 13, Superior 10.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Wednesday, Aug. 3, 1864.

Business was not very active. The demand for the leading articles was restricted to small lots to meet the wants of the local trade. The weather has changed for the better, and we were visited with a fine rain, which cannot fail to benefit the growing crops very materially. We hope it may continue. As the excitement in regard to the expected invasion is dying away, business will no doubt open out, at present everything is dull. Among the sales made we received the following:

APPLES—The receipts are on the increase. The sales were only moderate, viz: 80 bbls were disposed of at $3, $3 50@4, as to quality.

SALT—The market was firm with a good local demand. Sales of 1,000 bbls at $3 50 bbl.

GRAIN—The market has been inactive for some days past. The receipts were light and the sales likewise. Prices have undergone no change. Sales—Corn, 200 bush from store at $1 05; 2 car loads on track at $1 02; 500 bush on private terms. Wheat—There is none offering in large quantities. The mills will pay the following figures: Red, $2 05; White $2 10 per bush. Corn—There is so little doing that current prices are difficult to obtain. We quote nominally at $1 00@1 05.

FEED—The market firm with a good demand for the various descriptions; sales of 2 car loads of Corn Meal at $2 28 per cwt.

BACON—The market was steady with a good demand for lots for local purposes. Among the sales were the following: Sides—4,500 pounds at 16¾@16¾c. Shoulders—7000 pounds at 15¾@16c. Plain Hams—Sales of 3,500 pounds at 19½, S. C. Hams—Sales of 6,000 pounds at 25@26c. Country or interior lots sold at various prices.

DRIED BEEF—The demand was fair and sales were moderate, viz: 1400 lbs at 21c.

LARD—We have no change to notice as regards prices or demand. Small lots were disposed of at 19@20c, as per quality.

CHEESE was more inquired for. Some dealers were asking an advance. The supply does not large. Sales 60 boxes at 21@22c; some dealers were holding out for 23c. Sales 50 boxes do at 22c.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was only moderate. Buyers are endeavoring to establish lower prices, whilst holders are not disposed to give way. Sales of two to three lots to record. The supply on hand at present is not large, whilst the receipts barely keep pace with the demand. Among the sales were as follows: 75 bbls at $11@11 25; 75 bbls do at $10 50; 200 bbls do at $10 65@10 75, and 50 bbls do at $11.

GROCERIES—The market for some days past has been inactive, the demand being entirely local. The stock on hand is not large. The rates are too unsettled to quote correctly, and we omit them.

SEEDS—Timothy was more in demand. Sales 170 bush from store at $4 25@4 50.

FEATHERS—Sales of 200 lbs from store at 50c. We were full with more sellers than buyers. Sales 9 bbls at 16@17c.

HAY—The receipts are on the increase. During the past two days 90 loads have arrived, and are disposed of at $40@45 per ton.

BUTTER—The receipts being limited, the market was firm; Sales were moderate at 30@36c, as per quality.

LARD OIL—The market was firm, with a good demand. Sales No. 1 at $1 65; No. 2, $1 50.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

August 3, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.	₱ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1½ to 1¾ inch	7¾
1½ to 3½, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7¾
1½ to 1¾ by ⅝ inch	8
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to ½ inch, and 3-16 inch	7¾
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
⅞ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
⅞ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
HOOP STEEL.	
¼ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	9¼
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	8¼
1¾ and 2	8½
1¼ and 1½	8¾
1 and 1¼	9¼
¾ inch	10¼
½ inch	11¼
⅜ inch	12¼

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7¼	¼ and 9-16 inch	8
⅞ to 2¼	7¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	8¼
⅞ to ⅞ inch	8¼	5-16 inch	8½
⅜ to 1 inch	8¼	¼ inch	8¾
¾ and ⅞ inch	8¾	3-16 inch	11
OVAL IRON.			
¾ to 1¼ inch	8¾	1 inch	8¼
¾ and ⅞ inch	8¼	½ inch	8½
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.			
¾ to 1¼ inch	8¾	1 inch	9¼
¾ and ⅞ inch	8½	½ inch	9
SHEET.			
No. 10 to 17	10		
" 18 to 24	10¼		
" 25 and 26	10¾		
" 27	10½		

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.	
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	9¼
Plow Slabs	9¼
" Wings	8¾
FLAT RAILS.	
Punched and counter sunk.	
1½ to 2, by ¼ to ¾ inch	8
1½ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1½ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
1¼ by ¼ inch	9
PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	8½
NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	12

NAILS.	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails	$8 12½	2d Fine	10 87½
8d and 9d	8 87½	3d Lining	11 87½
6d and 7d	8 62½	4d Clinch	9 75
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	8 87½
Casing Nails,		Barrel.	
6d	$9 13	¾ inch (except)	10 88
8d	8 63	1 inch	10 13
10d	8 63	1¼ inch	9 38
12d	8 63	1½ inch	9 38
16d	8 63	1¾ inch	8 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	9 63	6d	8 88
8d	9 38	8d	8 63
10d	9 13	10d	8 38
12d	9 13		
16d	9 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York. 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market

SALES OF LEAF TOBACCO AT BODMAN'S WAREHOUSE.

90 hhds and 30 boxes, as follows: 68 hhds Missouri country leaf, lugs and fresh, viz: 2 at $8, 3 at $9 and $9 50, 1 at $10, 2 at $11 and $12, 3 at $12 50 and $13 75, 4 at $14 and $15, 1 at $15 20, 2 at $16, at $16 50 and $17 50, 2 at $18, 5 at $18 50 and $20, at $20 50 and $21, 1 at $21 50, 3 at $22 and $22 75, 1 at $23 and $24, 1 at $25 50, 2 at $26 and $26 50, 3 at $26 50 and $27 75, 2 at $27 50, 1 at $28, 1 at $28 75, 2 at $29, 3 at $30 and $31 50, 2 at $32, 1 at $32 50, 1 at $33, 3 at $33 50 and $34 75, 2 at $35 and $35 50, 1 at $36, and 2 at $37 75. The sales realized $747,477 on a very low valuation, indeed. In the following counties the number and value of sheep were as follows:

	No.	Value.
Will	8,550	$7,907
Livingston	1,779	1,866
McLean	11,796	13,427
Dewitt	6,801	5,732
Logan	9,935	10,919
Sangamon	42,194	51,067
Cook	6,544	7,665
Total	87,199	$97,639

There are probably now about 125,000 sheep in the above counties, and the valuation should be five times that of 1862.

We note also that Iowa is rapidly going into the production of wool. Thousands of Sheep are constantly being driven into the State, and she promises soon to rival the largest wool States.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the warehouses to-day amounted to 246 hhds at a further advance, as indicated by the quotations of the week. At the Ticket house the prices ranged from $10 to $41 75, and 1 at $44, and 1 at $45. At the Louisville warehouse the range was from $10 50 to $40; 1 at $45, 1 at $46, and 1 at $47. The sales indicated a further advance of one dollar per hundred on all grades. In manufactured tobacco the sales this week, in lots, sum up 400 boxes plugs at 78@80c; 700 caddies of bright at 90@95c, and 300 boxes of pounds bright at $1 75. We quote black sweet 10 lb. and navies at 80c. Bright in quarter pounds, and 10's in caddies, at 90@95c. Bright Kentucky 10's, $1@1 10; light-pressed bright Missouri, $1 20.

Salt Inspection.

The quantity of Salt inspected at the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation for the week ending July 25, 1864, was as follows:

At Syracuse	District No. 1, bu	41,228
At Salina,	do No. 2, bu	180,625
At Liverpool,	do No. 3, bu	49,277
At Geddes,	do No. 4, bu	59,693
Total		321,603

The whole quantity of Salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation from January 1st to July 25th, 1864, is, bu | 2,373,199
The whole quantity inspected during the same time in 1863, bu | 2,612,323
Decrease, bu | 239,124

—*Syracuse Journal.*

Boston Copper Market.

The market for all descriptions continues very firm, with light receipts from the mines, as well as scarcity of the manufactured articles. Sheathing is in moderate demand at 72c; yellow do metal at 50c ₱ lb, 6 mos. Bolts and Braziers' Sheathing at 72c; Yellow Metal Bolts at 54c. Ingot has been in sparing demand, but the movement has been lately checked by paucity of stocks and financial causes. The market is quiet at 42@43c ₱ lb, cash. Old copper selling at 38@40c ₱ lb, cash.

Gloucester Fish Market.

GLOUCESTER, July 29.

George's Codfish.—Sales of 300 qtls this past week at $7 50. At present there are none in shipping order. Mackerel.—Two trips of shore have been sold this week at $19½, $15½@19 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Last sales of Bay at $15, $12@16 for 2's and large medium 3's. None left in the market. Fresh Halibut 9½@9 ₱ lb. Smoked do—None in the market. Oil scarce. Sales of a small lot at $1 25, held higher.

Cincinnati Market.

Lead—The demand is active and firm, and the price has advanced to 14½@15c for soft Missouri —a sale of small lot being made at the latter figure on Wednesday. The receipts of the week have been very small and mostly on manufacturers' account.

Louisville Lead Market.

Lead—The demand is active and firm, and the price has advanced to 14½@15c for soft Missouri —a sale of small lot being made at the latter figure on Wednesday. The receipts of the week have been very small and mostly on manufacturers' account.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, August 3d, 1864.

Business in the oil way has been inactive for some time past; in fact, the market has been entirely neglected. The receipts are on the increase by the Allegheny. During the past two days they amounted to 2,093 barrels. By far the largest portion that arrived was forwarded to the Philadelphia market, holders preferring to take the chances of that market to disposing of the same here, where the rates were so uncertain. We never witnessed less disposition to operate than has been exhibited for the past two weeks. The river to Oil City remains very low. Only the lightest draft keels and flats are able to reach that point. The freights between the points amount to $2 ₱ bbl. Below will be found all the information we could obtain:

Crude Oil—The stock on hand is not large. The Eastern fever seems to rage among holders of Crude all round. Lots that have been received have been forwarded East. The nominal rates were 35@40c, packages returned, 45@50c, packages included. Sales of Crude have been made, deliverable in Philadelphia, at 40c.

Refined Oil—Was more fancied, although we have no sales made for immediate delivery. Sales 1,000 bbls Brilliant, bonded, for August delivery at 89c; 1,000 bbls Brilliant, bonded, for September delivery at 86c.

Residuum—Was unchanged; the last sale reported to us was as 86 75@87 00 per bbl.

Naptha—Prices were nominal at 33@35c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher & Bro, 329 bbls; G S Ling, 521; R D Cochran 145; John Gallaher, 125; Roberts & Boyd, 132; J Wilkins, 185; Brunan & Co, 75; R Ashworth, 175; Hulings & Wray, 171—Total, 2,093.

Oil Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Forsythe, Brother & Co., 72 bbls Refined to New York.

Seaton Company, 52 bbls Refined to Philadelphia.

Lucesco Company, 219 bbls Refined to New York.

W. H. Byram, 63 bbls Crude to Philadelphia.

North American Company, 52 bbls Tar to New York.

Clark & Sumner, 406 bbs Refined, to New York.

From the Oil City Register.

Weekly Review of the Oil Business.

The market has been very quiet for the past week, and prices have declined. We give as the ruling rates $1050@10 75 ₱ bbl at the wells. The advices from the east are better. Advices from New York, of Tuesday, quotes crude at 50@55c on the spot, and 50@50½ for August delivery. Refined, bonded and free, 82@85c. Benzine 42½@45c. The market closed dull and declining. But we learn that the market has since improved, and an advance has taken place in prices.

The new well on the Widow M'Clintock farm is now said to be yielding 150 bbls. per day. The well of Criswell & Reed, on Cherry Run is yielding 120 bbls., and the Cornwall, on the Tarr farm, 100.

All these are new wells. Transactions are limited, owing to the unsettled state of the Eastern markets, and the almost entire suspension of navigation. Producers seem confident of an advance in price, while buyers seem disposed to await events.

The market closed quiet but firm. Price of barrels, $2 50@2 75 for prime second hand, and $3 00@3 25 for prime new. Weather clear and pleasant.

The following are the amounts of oil received and shipped from our principal warehouses for the week ending Tuesday last.

SHIRK & CO'S WAREHOUSE.

Number of barrels oil received	756
" " shipped	693
Empty barrels received	1,800

PARKER & CASTLE.

Number of barrels oil received	12,00
" " shipped	1,050
Empty barrels received	1,800

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD

Imports per P. Ft. W. & C. R. W.—Day & Haydin, 55 bbls spokes; J Moreland, 1 car metal; W Smith, 100 bbls whisky; C Thimsen & Son, 2 cars fire brick; Culp & Sheperd, 460 tins flour; Rich owens, 25 sacks rags; Mellon & Co, 80 doz brooms; Shriver & Leasear, 25 box soap; J Miller, 1 car lumber; Godfrey & Clark, 88 sacks rags; Kloman & Co, 6 cars metal, W J and Anderson & Co, 1 car metal; J McGee, 1 car coal; A H Childs & Co, 37 bales tow; Hutchinson & L, 25 bbls whisky.

Per. Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Thos Bell, 189 sacks corn; Simpson & Knox, 600 sks corn; D S Hastings, 3 cars corn; Hutchins, McCreery & Co, 394 sks oats; Alex Taylor, 165 sks corn; Godfrey & Clark, 250 bdls paper; Alex Watson, 67 bbls flour; Leggueyer & Cossamp, 37 sks corn; Hugh Graham & Son, 50 sks wool; Bissell, 19 sks wool; Nimick & Co, 12 cars metal; Noble & Angel, 140 sks mill feed; Siebert & Kellerman, dry hides; Alex Taylor, 1 car shorts, 100 mill feed; G W R & Co, 20 sks wool; D M Edgerton, 110 bbls oil; J B Canfield, 36 boxes cheese; F Van Gorder, 25 bxs cheese.

State of the Wool Market.

Wool.—We have nothing new to add to our extended remarks of last week, and what we stated then are facts now. Our market during the week has been quite dull, and prices are lower. There is rather more disposition to sell, and the upward tendency is, for the present check-ed. Though the range for fleece wool is 80@85c, $1.00, the bulk of the transactions have been between $1@1.05, and mostly at $1. One dollar seems to day to be the value of fine fleece wool in the present uncertainty of matters and things, and is all manufacturers are willing to pay, and they are not eager purchasers even at that. Dealers are more willing to pay one dollar than manufacturers are, and to these most of the sales have been made, though manufacturers have bought some. The state in which the wools are grown is not now of so much importance as formerly. We divide the whole range for fleece we include all the better States. Considerable Michigan and York State wool has changed hands at one dollar, and Ohio at 91@92½c, and some at $1.10, part fine.

Within the next twenty days he who buys wool will do better than he will the succeeding twenty. Just now values of all kinds are unsettled, and liable to "sweat in the wool and water." No intelligent man in the wool, or in the goods trade, doubts for one moment the fact that wool must further advance, and can give his reasons for it. Trade, it is dull, very dull now, and what is not. The dry goods trade has not been as dull in three years as at present. Speculators in wool, especially those who have advanced on margins are the most eager sellers, being compelled to "pony up" or bust. The regular trade is about as firm as ever, some little skittishness prevails, but the most of them have long since found prices are not going by a matter of time. He who will have patience will secure the harvest.

In the country prices are also easier, and less activity is reported in all sections; 90c@$1 02 is the entire range, and some ask more.

But little business is anticipated for the next two or three weeks. In the course of about four weeks (probably before, if our army advices are favorable, or otherwise, and money matters more settled) we will see trade in everything start in earnest. We continue to have great hopes of high prices in wool, and that all our predictions will come to pass. We see nothing to prevent wool from advancing and of being very active. The last advices from Europe, especially the private letters, report a very strong and advancing market there. Holders of foreign wools here are exceedingly firm, and, notwithstanding the fall in gold, there is no disposition to sell below quotations current for over a month past.

The sales for the week include 220,000 ₱ fleece, in lots, at 80c for unwashed Western, 85c for heavy inferior Iowa; $1 for 200,000 ₱ unwashed do; 90c@$1 for 250,000 ₱ do; Saxon and Ohio $1.15 for a very choice lot of Pennsylvania; 25,000 ₱ super Lambs at 95c@$1 00; 1.5 bales California, 75@77½c; 200 bales unwashed African, 60c; 200 bales unwashed Smyrna, 37½c; 275 bales Cape, 73½@76c; 100 bales Cardova, 74c; 30 bales Rio Grande, 55c; 30 bales East India, and 1 do white Donskoi, on private terms.

Sheep and Wool.

Last year there was purchased at Bloomington, Ill., by the regular buyers, 110,000 lbs of wool. The amount this year has reached 235,000 lbs. This shows a great increase in this important branch of husbandry. The price this year has averaged about 80c.

The Springfield, Ill., correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* gives the following:

"As to sheep raising and wool growing, it is the most profitable and least laborious of all branches of farming; and I am glad to learn that Illinois is yearly increasing her products in this direction. The quantity of wool now raised in the State is very great. In 1860 there were 781,000 sheep, valued at $747,477 —a very low valuation, indeed. In the following counties the number and value of sheep were as follows:

	No.	Value.
Will	8,550	$7,907
Livingston	1,779	1,866
McLean	11,796	13,427
Dewitt	6,801	5,732
Logan	9,935	10,919
Sangamon	42,194	51,067
Cook	6,544	7,665
Total	87,199	$97,639

There are probably now about 125,000 sheep in the above counties, and the valuation should be five times that of 1862.

We note also that Iowa is rapidly going into the production of wool. Thousands of Sheep are constantly being driven into the State, and she promises soon to rival the largest wool States.

Boston Fish Market.

FISH—There is an active demand for Codfish, both for export and consumption, which is fully up to the supply offering; stocks do not accumulate as usual, but the new catch is taken as fast as received. The market is firm and prices tending up. Sales Grand Bank at $6 75@7 00; Bay Fundy and Georges new, $7 25@7 50; small $4 50@5 loose, and $5 25@5 50 packed. New Haddock selling at $2 50@3; Hake, $3@3 50; Pollock $3 50@4 ₱ qtl. Mackerel are in better supply, and accounts from the Bay fishery are encouraging; with a good demand, however, prices remain very firm. Sales of No. 3 large at $12@12 25 and medium at $10 25@10 50. No. 2 large, $14 25 ₱ bbl. Alewives are scarce at $7 for American. New Pickled Herring are selling at $7 50@8 ₱ bbl for prime. New Salmon is beginning to arrive, with sales at $16@15 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

Milwaukee Market.

Flour—Holders more disposed to sell. More doing.

Grain—Wheat; receipts 30,000 bu; irregular and higher, but closing heavy and dull. Sales 40,000 bu No. 1 Spring, in store, at $2 13½@2 15; 1,000 bu No. 2 at $2; sales on 'Change were 18,000 bu No. 1 Spring, in store, at $2 14@2 15; 630 bu No. 2 do, in Right's mill at $2 05; 2,200 bu do, in Smith's, at $2. Market at the New Mail House very quiet at $2 18@2 18½ for No. 1 Spring, closing heavy. Oats dull and drooping; sales 250 bu, delivered, at 86c; one car in store at 78c. Corn heavy and unsettled; nothing doing and no inquiry. Rye and Barley neglected and nominal.

St. Louis Lead Market.

Lead—The demand is active and firm, and the price has advanced to 14½@15c for soft Missouri —a sale of small lot being made at the latter figure on Wednesday. The receipts of the week have been very small and mostly on manufacturers' account.

Memphis Cotton Market.

JULY, 27—A. M.

Business is entirely suspended under the Treasury order. Nothing was done to-day except a few sales changing hands, where the holder preferred taking what he could get to awaiting the effects of the forthcoming new Treasury regulations. In the little business that was in this way done, the rate was about 20 cents per pound below the quotations of Saturday last. It is a general impression among our cotton merchants, that Government will avail itself of the power given by the late act of Congress, and appoint an agent here for purchasing cotton. If this belief proves correct, no further transactions can take place between Memphis cotton merchants and Northern dealers, as no transactions can take place between the cotton merchant of the insurrectionary and the cotton buyer of the loyal States. It becomes a question of interest to ask whether we can resume our old relations with New Orleans, sending our cotton there for merchants who will ship it direct to Europe. Selling to New Orleans merchants would not be transgressing the law that forbids our trading in produce with the merchants of non-insurrectionary States.

Since writing the above we have received a military order respecting cotton, which we publish this morning. Its provisions are stringent in the strongest degree. After this day cotton can be brought into the city from Tennessee and Mississippi. It must be stored however, with the government, being delivered to Capt. Eddy, at Fowlkes' cotton shed, and be held subject to further orders, for sale or otherwise. It will be remembered that this is a military order, not a treasury regulation. We have a stock of about eight hundred bales of cotton now in the city. The order applies only to such cotton as may arrive after this day.—*Bulletin.*

St. Louis Lumber Market.

There have been no arrivals by river the past week, the low stage of water rendering it very difficult for rafts to get over the rapids, as well as the sand-bars. There is a Wisconsin river raft expected this week, which has been all the season on the way. This raft is consigned to parties who contracted for it last winter.

The receipts by railroad are light, owing to the difficulty of getting freight even at the present high rates.

The last sales of raft lumber on the river bank were $35.

Yard prices are as follows:

First clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches	$70 00@75 00
First clear, 1 inch	65 00@70 00
Second clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inches	60 00@00 00
Second clear, 1 inch	55 00@00 00
Third boards and fencing	35 00@37 50
Joists, 16 feet and under	35 00@40 00
Joists, 18 feet and 28 feet	31 50@50 00
Grub Plank	25 00@00 00
Sheathing	25 00@00 00
Flooring, at rate, dressed	50 00@00 00
Siding, dressed	32 5 @35 00
Shingles, A, shaved	7 00@ —
Shingles, A, sawed	6 50@ —
Shingles, No. 2, sawed	4 00@ —
Lath ₱ 1,000	7 50@ 8 00
Cedar Posts, ₱ 100	50 00@60 00

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville,
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city

CINCINNATI.

Tuesday's Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The river is falling slowly. There is 3 feet hence to Louisville, and 2½ feet in the canal. The lower Ohio is falling, with 3 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 18 inches in the Cumberland, and falling. There is 2 feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

Arrivals and Departures.—The Lewellin, from Pomeroy; Charley Bowen, from the dock; and Moliie McDaniel and Highland Chief from Louisville, include the arrivals. The Lewellin returned to Pomeroy, and the Highland Chief to Louisville.

MISCELLANEOUS—In another column we publish a card highly complimentary to Captain Joab Lawrence and his fine steamer Leviathan. Captain Wilson will place the Dunleith in this Fortunate trade during low water, commencing her regular trips to-morrow. She will leave here every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

CAIRO, July 28, 1864.—EDS. COM.—Boston No. 2 arrived from Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, this morning. Crew all well. We have had a very tedious trip, having been detained in White river by low water. We got up and back without accident